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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

THE TURKS ATTACK TCHERNAYEFF IN FORCE, AND ARE REPULSED—TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING.

BELGRADE, August 23.—General Tchernayeff on Tuesday sustained repeated attacks of the united forces of Exoub Pasha and Kreni Pasha, who were endeavoring to take Alexinatz. The Turks, to the number of 50,000, were repulsed in all directions. The battle was recommenced early on Wednesday, and up to the present moment the Servians maintain their positions.

LONDON, August 23.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Russian Embassy says: Despite the Turkish official reports, all the dispatches to the Russian papers affirm that the servians repulsed the enemy before Alexinatz.

TURKEY PROPOSES NO BASIS FOR PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 23.—It is positively stated in official quarters that Turkey hitherto has made no proposals to any of the foreign representatives concerning the basis for peace negotiations.

PER CONTRA.

VIENNA, August 23.—The Porte is ready, thanks to the efforts of the Powers, to essentially modify the conditions of the peace negotiations. Its demand is limited to war indemnity and guarantees against breaches of the peace by Servia.

PRINCE MILAN ORDERS THE CONTINUANCE OF HOSTILITIES.

VIENNA, August 23.—Intelligence from Belgrade announces that the war party has finally obtained the ascendancy. Besides dispatching Colonel Montverde to Belgrade, and urging the continuance of the war, General Tchernayeff sent Prince Milan dispatch, undertaking to regain the lost positions, to drive the Turks completely out of Servia, and to carry the war into Turkish territory. He also formally protested against Prince Milan's pacific leanings. The Servian Minister supporting General Tchernayeff, the Prince yielded and ordered hostilities to continue.

THE FIGHTING AROUND ALEXINATZ—TURKISH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Standard's* correspondent with the Turkish army near Alexinatz reports that the Servians attacked the vanguard of Ali Pasha's army on Tuesday and were repulsed after three hours fighting. The Servians were pursued towards Alexinatz, driven out of five villages and totally defeated.

The *Daily News* publishes the details of fighting around Alexinatz on Monday. It appears that the Turks attacked the town on three sides, pressing inward steadily, and driving the Servians from entrenchment after entrenchment. The Moravan Valley is the main seat of operations, and the fighting there has been terrible; but the Turkish successes so far are unimportant. Decisive fighting will begin when the Turks attack the heavy entrenchments where the Servians are waiting for them.

Earl Russell has written a letter to Lord Granville, urging upon his attention the necessity for an autumn session of Parliament. He declares the barbarities perpetrated in the Turkish provinces call for a determined combination of the Powers under a treaty of alliance against Turkish tyranny.

Great Britain.

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE IN THE IRON TRADE.

LONDON, August 23.—There is great anxiety among the leading coal and iron firms in South Staffordshire in consequences of the bills of another great iron making concern in the Cleveland district having been returned. The circumstances leave little hope of failure being avoided.

ACCIDENT TO ROSA BONHEUR—EXPORT OF GOLD TO LISBON.

LONDON, August 23.—A Paris dispatch reports that Rosa Bonheur, the distinguished artist, was thrown from a carriage while riding in the country and received severe injuries.

It is stated in the financial article of the *Times* that the largest amount of gold taken from the Bank of England for some time was withdrawn yesterday, chiefly for Lisbon. It appears that £1,000,000 was arranged with several financial houses in London for advances of about a million, and this export of gold to Lisbon is part of the result. At the present rate of exchange the Government will lose about two per cent. by the transaction, besides the commission payable for the accommodation.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 23.—The steamship, The Queen, from New York, has arrived.

The steamer Amerique, from Havre, arrived at New York, yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant Visit the Centennial—Dissolution of the Coal Combination—The Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—The President and Mrs. Grant, have arrived here on a visit to the Centennial Exhibition.

There is much interest and speculation here to-day concerning the probable results of the dissolution of the coal combination yesterday. The future policy of the operators has not been determined upon, and thus far there is only conjecture and speculation. It seems most probable that there will be some decline in the price of coal in consequence of the break up, but no such heavy decline as some predict is likely to take place. Conferences are being held in New York, and until the result of these is made known, no definite opinion can be formed.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Delaware river this morning, at Pier No. 11. It was removed to the Morgue.

The double scull and pair oared races take place this afternoon in the Schuylkill course. There are four entries for each race.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, August 22.—The races were not so well attended to-day. The mile heats race was won by Big Sandy, time 1:45¾, 1:46¼. The first heat was won by Mecca, the second by Big Sandy by a head. Wanderer won the fifth heat, Meco being lame, was withdrawn, giving the race to Big Sandy. There were but three starters.

The second race, one mile and three-quarters, was won by Vigil, Athlene second, Lelaps third, Gray Nun fourth; time, 3:08. The hurdle race, mile heats, was won by Kelso, Resolute second; time, 1:54, 1:54, 1:54½. Aerolite fell and threw his rider, and Standford was drawn after the second heat.

THE RACING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 23.—Nearly 6,000 persons attended the second day's meeting of the Hudson River Driving Association. There were two very exciting contests, and neither was finished when darkness came and the judges postponed further trotting till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

The first race was for the 2:29 class. Thirteen entered, but only four started. Following is the summary up to the close:

Mattie	2	2	1	2	1
Planter	1	1	3	4	2
Tom	4	4	4	1	4
Martha Washington	3	3	2	3	3 ds
Time	2:24½	2:24½	2:22½	2:23½	2:23.

In the 2:22 class Adelaide was the favorite at long odds. There were seven starters. In the fifth heat Phillips was taken from Adelaide's sulky and Budd Doble put in his place, and Grady was taken from Idol's sulky and Charley Green put in his place. The first heat was a dead heat between Sensation and Slow Go. Following is the summary up to the close:

Sensation	9	2	1	1	5
Slow Go	9	1	5	2	2
Adelaide	4	3	4	5	1
Joe Brown	3	6	2	3	3
Bonner	5	4	3	4	4
Blanche	6	5	6	6	6
Idol	7	7	7	7	7
Time	2:23¾	2:24¼	2:23¼	2:24¼	2:23.

In the special trial of speed to beat 2:14 the Lulu trotted the first mile in 2:25½, the second in 2:23½ and the third in 2:20¼.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Rising barometer, nearly stationary temperature, westerly to southerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional light thunderstorms.

The Irish citizens of San Francisco are raising a purse for the escaped Fenians.

The third and most destructive crop of caterpillars have made their appearance in great numbers throughout the section about Montgomery, Ala., and the farmers are apprehensive of the almost total destruction of the cotton crop through the prairie belt.

The California Grangers' Convention to devise means to break the power of the so-called grain ring last evening passed a resolution to sell no wheat in the market for less than $1 65 per cental, and made arrangements for shipping on their account.

All the principal coal dealers in Chicago have gone to Niagara Falls to take part in a conference which is to be held there to-day, for the purpose of compromising, if possible, the existing difficulties, and preventing the threatened serious break in prices.

POLITICAL.

New York.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 23.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and Warner Miller was chosen Temporary Chairman. The attendance is large and much interest is taken in the proceedings. The Independent Central delegation from New York were given seats in the convention, without a vote. After the appointment of the usual committees the convention took a recess until three o'clock.

Upon reassembling, John M. Francis was elected Permanent Chairman, and briefly addressed the Convention. The Chair presented a communication from the Liberal Convention, which also assembled to-day at Saratoga, pledging their support to Hayes and Wheeler. [Applause]. The communication was accepted, and the delegates to the Liberal Convention invited to seats on the floor of the Convention.

B. Platt Carpenter, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported, affirming the principles declared in the resolutions of the National Republican Convention of June 14th, 1876, and set forth in the letters of acceptance of R. B. Hayes and W. A. Wheeler, our candidates for President and Vice President. The resolutions especially approve the manly and unequivocal declaration upon the subject of civil service reform of our Presidential candidate, and accept it as the platform of the Republican party; reaffirm the equal rights of all, and the duty of the Government to secure them to every citizen; the duty to maintain the public faith in favor of the speedy resumption of specie payments; denounce the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in repealing the date for resumption as an act of repudiation and disloyalty, and an open violation of the section of the Fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution, which provides that the validity of the public debt authorized by law shall not be questioned. As a conclusive evidence of Democratic duplicity, we point to the fact that the Executive of this State, while signing a law establishing specie payments in New York and requiring all taxes to be paid in gold on and after January 1st, 1879, joins with his party as its Presidential candidate in repudiating the pledge of specie redemption throughout the country at the same date, thus compelling the people of New York to pay in gold, and at the same time denying them the means to do it. The resolutions also denounce the Democratic Congress as false on the currency subject, on the question of the safety of the public schools, on the civil service reform, and for the removal of Union soldiers and placing Confederates in their stead; challenge as untrue the claim of credit to the Democratic administration for the reduction of taxation, because the Republican administration largely reduced the public debt, while the present State administration has reduced it but slightly; and finally, recognize the patriotism and public services of President Grant. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The nomination of a candidate for Governor was then proceeded with. Mr. Phelps presented the name of the war Governor, E. D. Morgan. George William Curtis nominated William M. Evarts; Mr. Depew nominated William H. Robertson, and Mr. McArthur placed Martin I. Townsend in nomination. Governor Morgan was nominated on the first ballot, as follows: Morgan, 253; Roberts, 126; Robertson, 24; Townsend, 18; whole number, 410; necessary to a choice, 206. On motion of Mr. Curtis, the nomination was made unanimous, and the Convention took a recess until eight o'clock.

Upon reassembling, nomination for Lieutenant Governor being in order, Congressman John C. Robinson, Sherman C. Rogers and Thomas M. Pomeroy were presented. Before balloting, the names of Cornell and Robinson were withdrawn, and the first ballot resulted in the nomination of Rogers, as follows: Rogers 240, Pomeroy 176. The nomination was made unanimous.

The ticket was completed as follows: Judge of Court of Appeals, George C. Dunforth; Canal Commissioner, Daniel C. Spencer; state Prison Inspector, Charles T. Trowbridge. Electors at Large, Abraham X. Parker and William H. Seward.

Adjourned *sine die.*

LIBERAL STATE CONVENTION—HAYES AND WHEELER INDORSED.

SARATOGA, August 23.—The Liberal Republican Convention called by John Cochrane, Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, and other supporters of Hayes and Wheeler, met to-day. It was resolved to support Hayes and Wheeler for President and Vice President, and soon afterwards the convention took a recess till four o'clock.

At the evening session of the Liberal Republican Convention, a resolution was adopted indorsing the nomination of E. D. Morgan for Governor by the Republicans, and action on other nominations was referred to a special committee of thirteen, with power. A resolution was passed requesting the delegates to use their zeal in their homes, to take active measures for organizing to support Hayes and Wheeler and the other nominations of the Republican Convention.

Martin Freligh, F. J. Fithian, H. C. Lake and B. F. Manmore were appointed to confer with Governor Morgan on their return to New York in regard to the conduct of the canvass. Adjourned.

A TILDEN SIDESHOW.

SARATOGA, August 23.—At a meeting of delegates from eighteen counties to the Liberal Republican Convention, D. D. S. Brown, a member of the Liberal State Committee, presented a resolution to denounce as they had been refused admission to the Liberal Convention called by Mr. Cochrane unless they pledge themselves in advance to support the Republican administration, that the assemblage now in session under the leadership of John Cochrane is incompetent and unauthorized to take action as Liberal Republicans.

Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the admirable reform policy of the Governor of this State, and have the fullest faith in his ability and statesmanship, and will support him, faith in the people; that without undertaking to speak for the Liberal Republican party, we recommend all true Liberals of the country to cordially support the St. Louis nominees as the best means of lifting the country out of the ruin which threatens it.

Indiana.

SPEECH BY THE GREAT "ECONOMIST, "BLUE JEANS" WILLIAMS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 23.—Hon. J. D. Williams and Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees were enthusiastically received to-day at Greencastle, fully 4,000 people being present from the surrounding districts. Mr. Williams spoke for an hour, and reviewed the Republican record. He said the present outpouring reminded him of the days of 1856, when there was a trembling of the waters. Evidently the people wanted a change of government. He then discussed national politics on the basis of his eight months' experience in Congress. Two years ago the Democrats had obtained control of the House on the cry of reform, and at once commenced the work of retrenchment. The House believed it could get along with 1,200 less employees than it had for sixteen years. The Senate thought the reduction too great, would do, thus adding extravagance to that extent, the amendment altered to save thirty millions annually. If this economy had commenced ten years ago, $300,000,000 in principal and $16,000,000 in interest would have been saved and applied to the reduction of the public debt. The only thing lacking was the will. In spite of this the President's salary was doubled. When both Houses voted to change this back, the President vetoed the bill. The Senate refused to concur by almost a party vote on the recommendation made later on the part of the House to reduce to the old figure. Here he read names of men who so voted. He then showed how the House had economized its own expenses. In 1874 the House had used $109,519 87 in miscellaneous expenses account for distribution of documents. This session only $69,791 21 had been used. Clerk hire had been reduced $17,000. If the man said, here is a book by McPherson, who had been Clerk of the House for many years, and was President of the Convention at Cincinnati which did not nominate O. P. Morton, but did nominate Hayes. This book says that it cost in 1874 $109,000 for folding documents, &c., and $57,000 for clerks. Now here is an official statement from George L. Adams, the present Clerk of the House, in which he says that the House had expended in 1876 but $69,000 for the first expense and $20,000 for the second—a clear saving of $57,000 in two items alone. There was a clear reduction of over $32,000 over and above the salaries of the members of the committees. He said if there is any credit attaching for this, give the members each one-fifth, and the balance to the clerks. If there's blame, saddle it on us, for we did it on purpose. We knew that every man employed there was getting twice as much as a laboring man could get in the State of Indiana, when none of them pretended to work over five or six hours per day, and frequently not one. He had noticed that public moneys were liberal with other people's money, but remarkably economical in handling their own. He closed by charging that all who had not displayed the same zeal in public as in private trusts were unworthy of the public confidence.

Illinois.

THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENT GREENBACK PARTY HAVE A MEETING IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 23.—The headquarters of the National Independent Greenback party in this city presented a lively appearance to-day, on the occasion of a ratification mass meeting. Among those present were S. F. Carey, the nominee for Vice President; Mr. Stewart, the Democratic and Greenback parties' nominee for Governor of Illinois; Moses W. Field, of Detroit, Chairman of the National Executive Committee; William Horton, candidate for Secretary of State, and other prominent politicians in this and adjoining States. The meeting was called to order at the Exposition building at two o'clock by Moses W. Field. Sidney Myers, of Chicago, was chosen Permanent Chairman, and made a speech of some length. He then read a letter from Peter Cooper, expressing regret at his inability to be present. The letter goes on to say that Mr. Cooper waited long for Tilden's letter of acceptance, hoping to find therein sufficient ground for recurring from the candidacy; but he was disappointed, as he, like Hayes, indicates a determination to take no step backward from the wrong policy of the Government on financial matters. He goes on to show how this legislation has proven disastrous to the country, and declares that the only relief is a volume of currency greater than the present and equal to the wants of the nation.

General Cary was next introduced and made a two hour speech. He arraigned both political parties for frauds, mismanagement and wickedness; denounced especially the financial legislation of the last eight years, and declared that unless a speedy change was made in the management of public affairs universal bankruptcy would result. His speech was eloquent and frequently applauded.

Resolutions were adopted approving the nominations of Cooper and Cary and pledging them support; approving the Independent platform; denouncing the act of Congress of February 28, 1873, eliminating from the list of silver coins the dollar, which had been full legal tender for the payment of all debts, and which was the sole unit and standard of value in the United States, and demanding the repeal of so much of that act as affects the coinage and standing of the silver dollar; also declaring that the first great work of the independent party was to secure financial reform. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of twenty five to address letters to Tilden and Hayes, asking them if elected whether they will, provided Congress pass a bill to demonitize silver coin, by official action prevent the becoming a law; also, if, provided Congress pass a bill providing for a Government paper currency and gradually retire all bank currency, making such Government currency the legal tender interchangeable with Government registered bonds at such a rate of gold interest as will make currency of equal value with coin, whether he would sign or veto the bill. A motion was also carried for the appointment of a National Greenback Committee, with a member from each State and Territory. Speeches by orators at Chicago, to organize voters and clubs. The meeting adjourned till four o'clock, when the audience of a thousand or fifteen hundred assembled in the Tremont House and listened to speeches from Messrs. Carey, Sidney Myers, Bonfield, Hooton, Bayne and others. There was a brief torchlight procession in the evening.

Missouri.

VOTE ON THE NEW CHARTER IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—The official majority for the new city charter is 566, but as the scheme for the separation of the city from the county is defeated by 1,461 majority, the vote for the charter stands for nothing. It is stated, however, that the vote in three or four precincts, which appear to have been grossly fraudulent, will be investigated, and if so it may possibly prove that the scheme carried.

Kansas.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TOPEKA, KS., August 23.—The Democratic State Convention met here at 2 P. M., and temporarily organized by the election of Mr. Wagoner as Chairman, and after selecting the usual committees took a recess. On reassembling, General Blair was elected Permanent President, and H. R. Moore Secretary. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the St. Louis platform and candidates, and pledging the nominees of the convention to rigid economy in State affairs. A committee was then appointed to confer with the State Committee of the Independent Reform party, when the Convention adjourned until two P. M.

On reassembling, the committee to confer with the committee of the Greenback party reported an agreement on the basis of the withdrawal of part of the greenback ticket. The convention then nominated by acclamation John Martin, of Topeka, for Governor; Mr. Hanna for Lieutenant Governor; M. M. South, Treasurer; Mr. Sheldon, Auditor, and Mr. Bennett, Superintendent of Schools. With the exception of Martin, the above were the candidates of the Green back ticket. The balance of the ticket will be composed of Democrats.

Colorado.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

PUEBLO, August 23.—The Republican State Convention convened in this city this evening. The attendance is very large and enthusiastic. Hon. John H. Cleghorne, of Rio Grande county, was elected Temporary Chairman; Messrs. Bent, Temporary Secretary; Committee on Credentials reported a full representation. After the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization, the convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Iowa.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION

DE WITT, IA., August 23.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional district to-day nominated H. P. Rice for Congress.

West Virginia.

BEN WILSON NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS

WHEELING, August 23.—Gen. Wilson was nominated for Congress for the First district, West Virginia, at the Democratic Convention held at Parkersburg to-day.

Kentucky.

THE REBEL BLACKBURN RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

LIXINGTON, KY., August 23.—The Democratic Convention of the Ashland district met in this city to-day, every county being represented. The present member, Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, was nominated without opposition as the Democratic candidate for Congress. The district is so overwhelmingly Democratic that the nomination is equivalent to an election.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A St. Louis Fiend.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—A drunken wretch named Benjamin Mitchell, living in the extreme southwestern part of the city, put a musket load of bird shot into his wife's hip and thigh on Monday, because she would not give him money to continue a spree he was on. The brute left his wife Monday morning without medical or other assistance, and it was not until last evening her situation was discovered, when she was found to be in a critical condition and may die. Mitchell was arrested.

Murderers Arrested in Tennessee Under the Enforcement Act.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—Sheriff Harris and John Hunt, of Crockett county, this State, were brought here under warrant from United States Commissioner Garrett, for complicity in a shooting affray at Alamo, in which Postmaster Wills was killed and nine others wounded, as reported last week. The warrant was issued under the Enforcement act, and charges Harris, Hunt and several others with conspiring together for the purpose of hindering the constituted authorities of Tennessee, to wit: the Deputy Sheriff of Crockett county, from giving and securing to R. R. Smith, W. J. Overton and P. M. Wells equal protection of the laws of the State. Owing to the absence of witnesses the case was continued till to-morrow.

A Horse Thief Shot.

CHEYENNE, August 23.—John Doen was arrested here to-day for horse stealing by officers of the Rocky Mountain Detective Association, from whom he broke away and ran, they pursuing him. One of them fired two shots in the air, and failing to arrest the fugitive, who displayed a pistol, the third shot was directed at him, entering the hip and ranging upward. The wound will prove fatal.

A Case of Infanticide at Bellaire, O.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 23.—Mary McManis yesterday gave birth to an illegitimate daughter at Bellaire, and tied a string round its neck, and threw it into a privy vault. She is now under arrest. A man named Thomas Kain, a glassblower, is said to be the father of the child.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Accident—A Number of People Killed or Injured.

JACKSON, MISS., August 23.—An accident happened to the south bound passenger train on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad near Tugaloo, eight miles south of here, at 1 o'clock this morning. The bridge gave way, making a complete wreck of the train. Four persons were killed and sixteen wounded, five or six seriously. The very heavy rains yesterday afternoon and last night raised the creek unusually high and suddenly, and no doubt weakened the foundation of the bridge. Some of the passengers lost their baggage.

Another—Several Cars Burned.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—Early this morning the axle broke of one of the cars of a freight train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway, when a lamp exploded and several cars were burned. While another freight train was standing on the track, detained by the wreck, a passenger train from Baltimore for Philadelphia dashed into it. Only three persons, however, were injured, and these but slightly.

Four Persons Drowned.

HALIFAX, August 23.—A boat containing seven persons swamped in Chedebucto Bay yesterday, and four of them were drowned.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

NO SCARCITY OF SMALL SILVER

Falling Off in Fractional Currency Redemption.

Further Prosecution of Whisky Thieves.

THE DOUBLE PENALTY TO BE EXACTED

A Kentucky Congressman's Plan for Revenge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1876.

Silver Coinage.

The Director of the Mint reports that all the mints are now running to their full capacity, and that the monthly coinage of subsidiary silver coin will be about two and one half million dollars. The amount of silver paid out at the Treasury in redemption of fractional currency has averaged, this month, $63,000 per day, which is equal to about one million six hundred thousand per month. The amount of fractional currency presented for redemption is steadily falling off. When redemption operations were first commenced, about $100,000 was daily redeemed. For the month of July the average daily amount redeemed was $65,000, and for August it will be less than $63,000 daily. The Treasurer estimates that the daily average will fall below $60,000 in September. If the mints continue operations on the basis stated by the director, no alarm need be felt about a scarcity of small change. The Philadelphia mint alone is now coining daily $60,000 in subsidiary silver coins, which will be sufficient to meet the demand on account of fractional currency.

Further Prosecution Against Whisky Thieves.

Attorney General Taft has employed Emory Storrs to bring suit against Jake Rehm, a Chicago distiller, under an old statute which provides that in cases where the Government has been defrauded, double the amount lost by such fraud may be recovered. The recent whisky trials at Chicago Rehm turned State's evidence, and testified that he had defrauded the Government. The amount of Rehm's fraud is estimated at from a quarter to a half a million dollars. According to Rehm's testimony he was not promised immunity, which leaves him without defense. The Attorney General has directed that in all cases where parties who have plead guilty of defrauding the revenue have claimed the promised immunity, these pleas, which state that the act of participating in the ceremonies. General B. F. Scribner has been assigned the chief management for the occasion, and constant applications are being made to him by societies for assignment in the line. The Mayor of the city has extended an invitation to the members of the city government in Louisville and Jeffersonville, and to all the military and civic organizations of these two cities to join in paying the last tribute of respect to the distinguished statesman. No event in the history of this city has ever attracted so much interest, as Mr. Kerr has always remained in the highest respect by the people. The Republicans and Democrats alike have laid aside all partisan feelings, and join most cordially in the efforts to prepare the pageant on Friday of every appearance of partisanism; and if there is any difference in the parties, Republicans are exerting themselves to their utmost. Every sentiment that would have the least appearance of partisanship has been laid aside. The Republicans have withdrawn an appointment for a public meeting that had been announced by their State Central Committee to take place to-morrow, so that there shall not be the least indication of the party spite which has been increasing among the people recently. The conduct of the Republicans in this particular is attracting the favorable comment of their opponents.

LOUISVILLE, August 24, 12:15 A. M.—The remains of M. C. Kerr arrived here at midnight. The body was escorted to New Albany by a deputation of citizens.

WAR AGAINST THE SIOUX.

Another Severe Battle Reported—The Losses Heavy on Both Sides—The Indians Disperse Over the Country, with the Troops in Pursuit.

CHICAGO, August 23.—A dispatch just received at military headquarters here says: An Indian arriving at the Standing Rock Agency, on the Missouri river, yesterday, reports a severe fight ten or twelve days since between the troops and Indians, at a point north of the Black Hills, and that the loss on both sides was very heavy, but the troops held possession of the field. The Indians broke into small bands and dispersed over the country, with the troops in pursuit.

CHEYENNE, August 24.—The Utes who deserted Lieutenant Spencer at Cheyenne river, on Friday last, arrived at Rawlins to-day, turning over their arms to Sheriff Rennie.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 23.—A *Pioneer-Press* special from Bismarck states that a scout named Burke had just arrived from the mouth of Rosebud with dispatches that General Crook and Terry, after making a junction and following the main Indian trail, left their wagons, tents, &c., took thirty-one companies of cavalry and eight of infantry, and were making forced marches expecting to overtake the Indians before they reached the Yellowstone river. Night before last a large war party of Sioux appeared on the opposite bank of the river from Behold Agency, and demanded supplies. Upon being refused, they opened fire, which lasted about fifteen minutes, then withdrew and struck south toward Fort Lincoln. A large party of Black Hillers arrived here in the hills a few days ago, and who have been unable to break their camp four miles from Lincoln, owing to heavy rains, were attacked on Sunday night and lost seven horses.

LATER—Dispatches just received from the commanding officer at Standing Rock says Indians from Sitting Bull's camp report a terrible battle between he and Terry and Crook's combined forces. The Indians were repulsed and have scattered. Terry and Crook, however, are reported as having sustained quite as heavy losses as the Indians.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Major Dan. Scully, a well known New Orleans journalist, is dead, aged fifty-six.

Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, ex-Senator from Kentucky, died at his residence in Bowling Green yesterday, in his eighty-sixth year.

General W. L. O'Brien, of Cincinnati, General Passenger Agent of the Panhandle line, is in New York city, and was yesterday in conference with prominent railroad officials.

The Radicals of Belleville district of Paris are circulating petitions requesting Mr. Gambetta to resign the seat he holds in the Chamber of Deputies as their representative.

In the game of billiards in San Francisco on Tuesday night between Sexton and Krauker, the champion of California, the former playing 600 points to the latter's 175, Sexton won, making an average of 33⅓ points, Krauker scoring 134.

PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION.

Fourth Day—New Attractions—Balloon Ascensions To-Day.

There is a marked increase in the attendance at the Exposition, and daily additions are being made to its interesting features. Yesterday the costly collection of stuffed curiosities, in the shape of birds, fish, animals, &c., from Mt. Union College were placed in position. The Art Gallery is nearing completion, no less than eight cases having been placed in position by Mr. Johns yesterday. A large number of plants are expected to-day to increase the beauty of Floral Hall. The collection now on hand embraces some of the rarest and most costly plants of the flowery kingdom. They have yet to be arranged around the hall. The cascade is completed and works admirably. Seats have been placed in the hall for the accommodation of visitors. Mr. and Mrs. McBride, who were married at last year's Exposition, have expressed a willingness to have their child christened, and the managers are making arrangements for that as well as for the *Platt deutsche* wedding, according to the customs of that class.

Messrs. Jos. Horne & Co. make a very fine display, attractive additions having been made to their exhibit.

Should the weather permit, Prof. Gilbert will inflate his monster balloon this morning. Captive ascensions will be made from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Persons will be carried up to considerable distance and let down in safety. Applications should be made early for a ride. At four o'clock P. M., or thereabouts, the balloon will be cut loose with a small number of invited guests. Hereafter captive ascensions will be made on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.

The Great Western Band furnishes choice music during the day and evening.

METHODISM.

Basis of Union Adopted for the Northern and Southern Branches of the M. E. Church.

CAPE MAY, N. J., August 23.—The Boards of Commissioners appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South to remove all obstacles to fraternity between the two churches, have been in session for the last ten days. They concluded their labors this evening, and issued an address to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which they say:

You will be rejoiced to learn that after having given due attention to all the questions involved in the proper construction of a platform of complete fraternity between the churches, we have been enabled unanimously to adopt the following articles as a platform of complete fraternity of Episcopal Methodism in the United States. We have arrived at a settlement of every matter affecting, as we suppose, the principles of a lasting and cordial adjustment. We have the satisfaction to declare that our aspirations for harmony of views on vital points have been realized. Divine guidance was our trust. We have been able, after a frank interchange of views and prayer ful endeavor to harmonize all differences, and to arrive at the desired consummation of a unanimous agreement of complete fraternity. At the beginning of our consultations we agreed to recommend to our friends and to all others. It concerns the relation of the two churches to each other and to Episcopal Methodism. To this important matter our minds were earnest thought and prayerful deliberation were first directed, and the result attained occasioned an interchange of rejoicing congratulations between the members of the Joint Commission. Then, and there, without a dissenting voice, the following declaration and basis of fraternity:

As far as concerns the action of the Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and their coordinate relation as legitimate branches of Episcopal Methodism, each of said churches is a legitimate branch of Episcopal Methodism in the United States, having a common origin in the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1784, and that the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was consummated in 1845 by the voluntary exercise of the right of the constituent annual conferences, ministers and members to adhere to that communion, it has been an evangelical church, reared on scriptural foundation and in sympathy with these members, with those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have constituted one Methodist family, though in distinct ecclesiastical connections.

It was next incumbent on us to consider the question concerning the conflicting claims to church property, and some special cases that could not conveniently be referred to the operation of a general rule. There were two principal questions to be considered with regard to church property in dispute between local societies of the two churches. First, as to the legal ownership of said property; second, as to whether it will consist with strict equity or promote Christian harmony for the cause of religion to dispossess those societies now using church property which was originally intended for their use and occupancy, and on which they have acquired possession, though they may have lost legal title to it by their transfer from one church to another. We have considered the papers in all cases that have been brought to our notice. These arose in the following States: Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina. In respect of some of these cases, we have given particular directions; but for all other cases the Joint Commission unanimously adopted the following rules for the adjustment of adverse claims to church property:

Rule 1. In cases not adjudicated by the Joint Commission, any society of either church constituted according to its discipline, now occupying church property, shall remain in possession thereof, provided, that where there is now in the same place a scarcity of more members attached to the other church, and which has hitherto claimed the use of the property, the latter shall be entitled to possession.

Rule 2. For as much as we have no power to annul decisions respecting church property made by State courts, the Joint Commission ordain in respect thereof, first, in cases in which such a decision has been made or in which there exists an agreement, the same shall be carried out in good faith; second, in communities where there are two societies, one belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church and the other to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which they say:

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The Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

EXAMINE the registry lists and see that you are properly registered, if you do not wish to have difficulty in voting at the coming election.

REPUBLICANS everywhere should be prompt in perfecting their local organizations. We are to have a lively time this autumn, and the sooner the party is completely prepared for active duty the easier will it be to achieve the victory it is to win.

SPEAKING of the enfranchisement of the colored people of the Southern States, the *Post* says: "The heinousness of this sin against right and common sense, can never be sufficiently condemned." By the way, does the *Post* accept the Fifteenth Amendment?

IN the very charming fight between the Tammany and anti-Tammany factions of New York, the illustrious Czar of Faro and Emperor of Roulette, MORRISSEY, who represents the TILDEN interest, has, as yet the upper hand. It looks as though the quarrel would be carried into the ensuing convention.

OUR local Democratic contemporary says of slavery in the Southern States: "This problem was not settled in accordance with any Constitutional provisions; but, *so far as it has been settled*, through the arbitrament of civil war." What does that paper mean by the expression which we have italicised?

A WESTERN Democratic paper admits that Governor HAYES was a brave Union soldier and is an honest man; and it calls these "negative qualities." Not to be out done in courtesy we concede that Governor TILDEN was a brave stay-at-home secession sympathiser, and is as honest a man as was *Iago*. We call these positive qualities.

THE exports of Boston, last week, amounted to over $1,200,000. For the corresponding week of last year the amount of exports was something over $500,000. The exports from that port since the first of January have been more than $6,000,000 larger than for the same period of last year, while the increase at New York has been less than $4,000,000.

THE Republican State Convention of the Centennial State of Colorado met yesterday, to nominate a full State ticket. The result has not yet reached us, but it is likely that the best and strongest men have been nominated, there having been little disposition to make slates or pull wires. HAYES and WHEELER clubs are rapidly organizing throughout the State.

THE foreign commerce of New York this year, up to yesterday, was: Merchandise imports, $190,505,704, against $228,131,291 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $265,517,587 in 1874. The total exports of produce were $142,547,495, against $158,996,974 in 1875 and $186,611,106 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $38,704,148, against $61,488,722 in 1875 and $40,314,832 for the preceding year.

IT is to be feared that our Minister to England does not properly realize the gravity and dignity of his position as the representative of the greatest nation on earth. In every instance so far in which Mr. PIERREPONT has appeared in public, he appears to have thought it necessary to pander to the taste of his audience by telling funny stories and perpetrating almost senseless jokes. He deserves to be sharply reprimanded. This is not a nation of buffoons.

THAT colossal monopoly known as the Eastern "Coal Combination," has at length suffered a rupture. What will be the final result of the break-up it is, of course, impossible at present to tell. It is pretty certain, however, that coal will be sold for a time in the New York market at prices considerably below the cost of production. On Tuesday next half a million tons of coal will be sold at auction for whatever prices it may bring.

THE representatives of the great financial houses are still at Washington, awaiting the decision of Secretary MORRILL on the propositions submitted for the $300,000,000 four and-a-half per cent. bonds. It is thought the Secretary will so act as to give the Syndicate all the encouragement he can, by giving the greatest inducements he can under the law. And it is hinted that he may assist in amalgamating the Syndicates, with a hope of securing more certain prospects of success.

"The Democratic House reduced the Government expenses $30,000,000. Remember that!"—*Boston Post.*

The Democratic House witnessed the introduction of bills for the payment of $72,316,133 of claims, refunding of taxes, etc., to the people of the South. Remember that. Here are the items:

Amount of bills for 140 claims	$ 1,582,269
Amount of bills to refund direct tax not collected	2,631,776
Amount of bills to refund cotton tax	68,072,088
Amount of bills to pay for property used and destroyed	150,000,000
Amount of bills to pay for supplies	250,000,000
Total	$472,316,133

IT is stated that negotiations for a new International treaty between our Government and that of Great Britain are now in progress, and that the initiative steps have already been taken by our Minister. It is to be hoped the report is untrue. If, after being insulted by the English Government, this country has gone down upon its knees to beg for a new treaty, it is a thing to be ashamed of. We should have stood upon our dignity, and awaited the proposition from England, and then the very first condition should have been a humble apology from that Government for its unjustifiable conduct in the WINSLOW case.

ENGLAND is the most thoroughly going free trade country in the world, and the latest report of the British Board of Trade shows that the commercial and industrial situation there goes steadily on from bad to worse. According to the returns for July there was during that period a falling off of seven and a half per cent. on the imports and of twenty and a half per cent. on the exports. The total figures for the seven months are: Imports, £247,276,000; exports, £115,376,000, so that the apparent balance against the country is now £102,453,000. The competition of American manufactures in English markets is giving English manufacturers great uneasiness. The Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, which represents the chief manufacturing city of England, complains bitterly that the trade difficulties at that point have been greatly increased by the importation into England of American cotton goods, and the fact that we have taken nearly the whole of the Canadian trade, and are competing successfully with England in the South American markets.

THE Democratic press and leaders are seeking with might and main to create the impression that the long-established firm of TILDEN, TWEED and Co. was dissolved at the instance of TILDEN, immediately after the discovery of TWEED's enormous frauds. Three prominent Democratic members of Congress, in replying to Mr. KASSON's terrible arraignment of the bogus "reformers" denied positively, upon the floor of the House, that TWEED had a seat in the Rochester Convention of 1871. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has procured a copy of the proceedings of that Convention, held on the 21st of September, which shows the following facts: It was called to order by SAMUEL J. TILDEN, then Chairman of the State Committee. TWEED, with SWEENEY and CONNOLLY, were delegates. TILDEN made a long speech about the European war, the differences between European systems of government and our own, the danger of centralization, the shortcomings of the Republican party, and nearly everything else except the gigantic Democratic TWEED frauds in New York. At the close of his speech, TILDEN nominated WM. C. DEWITT for temporary Chairman. He, in turn, made a speech, sharply arraigning Republicans, and praising Governor HOFFMAN, but not once hinting at the TWEED frauds, or at the propriety of excluding the TWEED delegation. DEWITT then moved the appointment of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and immediately announced it. The first was as follows: "Committee on Permanent Organization—First district, WM. M. TWEED." A little later TWEED moved the nomination of a Governor, and in a few moments HOFFMAN was nominated by acclamation. TWEED was called for, and addressed the convention, promising, in closing, that the city of New York would give from 55,000 to 65,000 majority for the ticket. TILDEN then moved the appointment of a State Committee. In response to his motion, the name of the following well-known Democrat, now tarrying in foreign lands, was the first to be read: "First district: PETER B. SWEENEY." Of course, such cut-and-dried proceedings as these always are at a convention could not have taken place without previous knowledge that they had been agreed upon on the part of the Chairman of the State Committee, TILDEN. The fact is, that TILDEN was obliged to acquiesce in the presence and active participation of TWEED, CONNOLLY, SWEENEY and the whole robber gang, or lose his position as Chairman. Hence, he deliberately sold himself to these world-noted thieves for a new lease of political position. The man who then closed his mouth in the presence of the perpetration of gigantic fraud, because they were Democrats and could shape his own political fortunes, is the same candidate who now talks so virtuously of the necessity for "reform."

THE MEETING YESTERDAY.

The proceedings of the business men's meeting, to consider the subject of freight discriminations, is fully reported on another page. There were really two meetings or rather two sessions of the same assemblage. The first heard the addresses of the gentlemen who had been invited to speak, and listened to and adopted the report of the committee to whom had been referred the proposition to aid in the construction of the Northwestern Railroad. This report favored that project; and, after its approval, the meeting took still another step, and passed resolutions providing for the appointment of canvassers to obtain subscriptions to the stock of the company. Up until this time all had been harmonious. A motion, however, was made to reconsider the last resolution, to request the Chamber of Commerce to appoint a committee of seven, to whom should be referred the question of all new outlets, and report the result of their deliberations to a subsequent meeting of citizens. The motion to reconsider was put to a vote, and decided lost, and the meeting adjourned. Exceptions were taken to the ruling of the Chair, it being alleged that the motion was not lost, but at this time the officers had left the platform, and many persons had gone from the room. The meeting, however, was reassembled, the majority remaining, and taking part in the action. The result was, that the resolution urging the subscription of stock to the Northwestern road was reconsidered, and a motion adopted for the appointment, by the Chamber of Commerce, of a committee of seven, to report upon all routes brought before them. The discussion shows that this result has been brought about by a conflict between the friends of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroads. If it will eventuate in the building of both roads, so much the better, but if it operates to prevent the construction of either, it will prove a most unfortunate conflict. It is well enough to consider both routes and discuss their merits in every possible aspect; but their must finally be unanimity of sentiment, and concert of action, or the whole project will come to naught.

DISRAELI, now the Earl of Beaconsfield, has issued a farewell address to his constituents, the electors of Buckinghamshire, by whom he has been returned to the House of Commons continuously since 1847. It is as remarkable for verbal legerdemain as his public career has been for political jugglery. The London *Times*, a cautious and snobby journal, which always trims its sails to suit the changing wind and tide, calls him "the greatest Parliamentarian of the age." He is unquestionably a veteran politician and a skilled strategist, but he has done nothing whatever to entitle him to any special recognition or distinction as a British statesman. He has, it is true, for a number of years been the acknowledged leader of the Tory party, but the leadership of that party simply means the advocacy of the interests of the few to the hurt and detriment of the many; the favoring of privileged classes and corporations, and the hindrance of anything like political progress and national advancement. Out of sympathy with the great masses of that country, and looking upon them only as tools to be used, liberal institutions owe nothing to him and have nothing to hope for from him. He opposed the abolition of the infamous "rotten borough" system. He tried to destroy the reform measures of 1832, and brought he country to the verge of revolution. He fought against the repeal of the common laws when the nation was starving for bread. He did his utmost to prevent the separation of Church and State in *Ireland*, and the giving of that portion of the British Empire equitable land laws. He was the author of an educational measure recently passed by Parliament to subsidize sectarian schools and thus re endow in its most obnoxious form the Established Church. He has steadily opposed a rational policy of education, that he may retain hold of the priesty classes; and for the same reason he refused to sanction a measure allowing nonconformist ministers to bless their dead in national church yards. Since he last came into power he has uniformly favored he aristocracy. His predecessor did away with the system of army purchase, but DISRAELI has undone all that GLADSTONE did in making merit, not gold, the road to distinction, and has restored to the aristocracy that which makes the army, like the church, one of their especial preserves. The Liberals, under GLADSTONE, passed other measures of a similar character, which DISRAELI has endeavored to nullify and destroy. It is also matter of record that when he came into power, three years ago, he had transmitted to him a surplus of five millions sterling; yet in that short space of time he not only squandered every penny of the money, but after increasing the national expenditure to an unprecedented amount, he was compelled to resort to increased taxation to pay his way. No doubt he will be greatly missed in the House of Commons. Many a debate will be stale and flat for the lack of his incisive wit, stinging satire, pointed repartee and perfect epigrams. The future historian, however, will have to write of him that his public life was chiefly spent in opposing the development of every institution and measure which has had for its object equal rights for all, unsectarian schools and a free church in a free State.

AMONG the gratifying evidences of a quickening impulse to our manufacturing trade with China, is the fact that the steamer "Golden Gate," which will sail from New York for Shanghai about the first of September, has engaged 4,500 bales of American domestics, which is the largest shipment of the kind since the war. The Chinese and Japanese Commissioners to the Centennial Exposition have paid much attention to the various descriptions of American manufactured cottons, partially represented there. They say that our colored cottons, such as denims, stripes, ticks, and cottonades, are almost precisely like the goods of that class sent out by the English and Dutch traders some twenty years ago. Since that time the goods drawn from the same source have greatly deteriorated in quality, and value and have failed to give satisfaction to the better class of consumers. They declare their countrymen must have these American goods, which are not only better but cheaper than the European trash which is now palmed off on them. They are now making arrangements for shipping sample lots to their home merchants, and are confident that this will prove an entering wedge for a large export trade to that quarter of the globe, and that English products will disappear before American competition. The sample goods for general distribution abroad have been coming in very rapidly of late, in response to the circular of the agent of the International Board. They are now being packed in neat portable cases, and will cover the contributions of over 2,000,000 spindles, embracing every variety of cotton fabrics made in this country. The fruits should not be far behind.

A little while ago the Republicans of Wisconsin discovered that a bogus circular, signed by F. A Remick, was being sent into their State. It purported to be a Republican inquiry for information concerning the state of the canvass. The Madison *Journal* now tells how it was concocted. It says that one John C. Remick, a citizen of La Crosse, is an intimate friend of Dr. Anderson, Chairman of the Wisconsin Democratic State Central Committee. He has a son named F. A. Remick, a minor. The senior Remick signed his son's name to the fraudulent circulars, and then they were sent to Chicago and mailed. The replies, when they reached Chicago, were taken to ex-Senator Doo ittle's office, and thence remailed to La Crosse. The *Journal* adds that the trick is "similar in character to the one frequently played by the rebel soldiers during the war, which was to put on the uniform of the boys in blue, unfurl the Stars and Stripes, and thus equipped, purporting to be what they were not, approach our lines unsuspected, and successfully carry out their schemes of murder and pillage."

Jack Frost is now doing the watering places.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Charleston "Swamp Angel" has just been sold for old iron.

Mr. Axe was recently married to Miss Helve. Little hatchets.

The Stewart claimants have appealed. There is evidently a long fight ahead.

Out of eighty applicants for admission to Cornell this year five were young women.

The tide of emigration for Texas and Kansas shows a very marked increase over last year.

One effect of cutting down the trees in Canada has been to deplete the streams of speckled trout.

Birmingham, Connecticut, has a professor of whistling, with two classes of pupils under his instruction.

Good. The Atlantic Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., will put 1,400 men to work on the 14th of next month.

Five per cent. has been taken off the salaries of all the teachers in the San Francisco public schools.

A mica mine at Gainesville, Va., believed to have been opened by the mound-builders, is now being worked.

The Democrats look for large accessions this fall. Remrants of prehistoric men are turning up here and there.

Anna Dickinson has written or dramatized three plays, one for a leading actress, for which she has received $5,000.

Possibly the best way of preventing drunkenness would be by the general introduction of a cheap, pure, native wine.

Something in a name. The interpreter who does the talking for the Chinese students now visiting the Centennial is named Chin.

The commission to negotiate with the Sioux Indians in regard to the cession of the Black Hills meets at Omaha on Monday next.

The latest is the stoppage of trains by grasshoppers. Great delay is reported along the lines of some of the railroads in Iowa.

Returned Black Hillers report flour six dollars a hundred and potatoes five dollars a bushel, with 7,000 miners in the hill country.

The "friendly Utes" have not been utilized. Most of them have deserted the army, taking all the equipments furnished them to fight the Sioux.

The foreign imports at Philadelphia during July amounted to $1,428,089, a decline of $628,000 compared with the importations during July of last year.

A new process for tempering and hardening glass by submitting it while at a white heat to a superheated steam has just been discovered in Germany.

Kunosophy, the science of dog, is the new word coined in Germany, and the new branch of learning that is illuminated by the erudition of that country.

A great many rats of large size have been seen in the Centennial Exposition buildings, and it is supposed they were imported with English and Norwegian goods.

European reports continue to give almost unexceptionally satisfactory accounts of the progress of harvesting operations Wheat, the world over, appears to have done well.

"Budget" was taken as a term for expenses and revenue by the English from a Norman word meaning a leather purse, and afterwards adopted in the same public sense by the French.

Tin was known to the ancients. The composition of an old bronze weapon, supposed to be about two thousand years old, has just been ascertained to be ninety parts copper and ten parts tin.

An eminent New York physician attributes much of the prevalence of diphtheria to the common practice of turning down the wicks of kerosene oil-lamps until they emit a strong smell of oil.

The aeronaut Wise, who has made a good deal of a study of electrical phenomena, expresses a belief that lightning rods are useless in electrical storms, but that metal roofs are an absolute protection.

The union of the Methodist Episcopal Church North and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which seems on the point of accomplishment, is an event fit to be consummated in this centennial year.

The diabolical attempt of some tramps to throw a train from the track on the New York Central Road should arouse the officers of such corporations everywhere to the danger that menaces them from that source.

A new French expedition will soon be sent into North Africa, one branch going to Timbuctoo and the other to Lake Tchad, culmination of the Central Sahara, which has not hitherto been visited by any European.

Nature has at last supplied an antidote to the grasshopper plague in the Northwest. A little red bug now appears upon the scene, dealing death and destruction to the hopper, and giving hopes to the despondent granger.

A strong effort is being made to secure the division of California into two States. The proposed division is on the line of Santa Cruz county, giving fourteen counties in the South for the new State, with 30,000 voters and a hundred millions taxable property.

There is said to be more starvation and suffering in New York city than ever before; while, to aggravate the evil, many of the benevolently-disposed people are out of town, and the machinery of organized charity that is so active in winter is motionless now.

An alliance has been formed in the Canadian Dominion for the suppression of the liquor traffic, upon the principle of the United Kingdom Alliance. The report of the royal commission of 1875 shows the possibility of enforcing the prohibitory law with good results.

The new Territory of Pembina, which is to be erected out of a portion of Dakota, covers 72,930 square miles, and is on the northern boundary of the United States. There are within its limits 2,000 miles of navigable waters, including the Missouri, Yellowstone and Red rivers.

Victory is sometimes more costly than defeat. In spite of the immense indemnity paid out of French savings and divided among the German States, France is to-day the least depressed country in Europe, while Germnay is suffering in every branch and department of enterprise.

A Western paper "appeals to all the churches in America to unite their prayers at morning service on the last Sabbath in August for the restoration of Charlie Ross to his parents, or the relief of their distressing suspense as to his fate." If our detective business could all be conducted successfully in this way, it would revolutionize the police.

PERSONAL.

The relatives of Cadet, or "Bison" McClean, the West Pointer, an attempt to identify whom as "Sitting Bull," the Sioux Chief, has been lately made, were advised of his death near Lubac, Arizona, about 1870.

John F. Alexander, known as the "Cattle King," lies at his home, near Jacksonville, Illinois, at the point of death. His physicians have given up all hope. He has been the largest shipper of live stock in the United States.

Five noblemen danced in the German at the Ocean House, Newport, the other morning. The ladies were so excited that they danced "perfectly horrid," to quote their own words. There is an old saying that the nod of a lord is a breakfast for a fool.

The Island of Penikese, with the buildings upon it, has reverted to Mr. John Anderson, who presented it to the late Professor Agassiz for a summer school of natural history. The island having ceased to be used for school purposes, Mr. Anderson intends to make it again his summer home.

Do you remember a handsome girl whom Sothern brought over in one of his various visits, whose name was Amy Roselle? Her name was that, and is that still, though it will not much longer remain so. Miss Roselle, with her pretty face and her lady-like manner, has attracted the affections of a wealthy member of Parliament, and in four weeks' time he is to lead her to the altar.

William Craft, whose escape from slavery thirty years ago made such a stir in Massachusetts, is in that State soliciting aid for a manual labor school which he has established near Savannah, Ga. After the passage of the fugitive slave law, he was married to Ellen Craft by Theodore Parker, who gave them a revolver as a wedding gift, to defend themselves against their masters. He has spent seven years in Dahomey in the employ of a society for breaking up the slave trade in Africa.

Bear Lady Mary Pierrepont appears to have given Spiritualism a decided lift in England. Dr. Slade has gone to London with his folding slate and is making something like forty guineas a day. He charges one guinea per entry. The slate is folded with a small piece of pencil inside. It is held in the hand of the "sister." A scratching is presently heard. When the slate is opened it contains a message. The Spiritualist are going wild about it. One hears of midnight seances by members of the aristocracy, and Dr. Slade and his slate are the last excitement of the expiring season.

INDIANA, PA.

The Contest for the Republican Senatorial Nomination—The Indiana Side of the Question—Politics and the Pulpit—The Approaching County Fair.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., August 22, 1876.

The contest for the Republican nomination in this Senatorial district, composed of Indiana and Jefferson counties, still hangs in the balance. A meeting of the conferees was called for July 25th at Marion, and after forty-two ballots without a nomination, the conference adjourned to meet in Indiana on the 15th instant. The conference convened according to adjournment, and after two days of ineffectual balloting, adjourned to meet in Brookville on the 27th of September. McKnight's conferees made several propositions which, on the face, seemed very fair, but when properly sifted exposed a scheme which would give a prejudicial committee the power to make the nomination, and would certainly endanger the success of our candidate for Congress; but these were wisely rejected by St. Clair's conferees. The claims of Indiana county for the Senator are just, and she should have it; but the Republicans of this county, we believe, will not shrank from their duty in the past in campaigns like the ensuing one will certainly be, will support the candidate selected by her conferees, be he from Jefferson or Indiana.

The new Methodist church in this place is slowly approaching completion. It was commenced a year ago, and will be ready for dedication until late this fall. The congregation has increased very rapidly within the last five years. Under Rev. Mr. Culp's administration the progress made by this denomination in the way of accessions to the church was indeed surprising; but since his migration to Ireland has been limited. The present pastor, Rev. Colonel Danks, is a very sociable divine, and makes a right good citizen. He greets you with a smile and a hearty shake of the hand, and inquires after the welfare of the different political candidates in his district. He would make a No. 1 politician. It is feared by many members of his congregation and a number of friends outside, that he will be removed by Conference which meets this fall. We would indeed be sorry to have this rumor confirmed by that body, as the Colonel is needed here to help kill the political ring which has controlled the political connections in this county for many years, and which is said to be a little "crooked;" but it is beginning to feel the weight of his constant opposition and we would like to see it continued. However, if Conference should deem it wise to remove him from our midst, we hope his successor will be a man of some talent and executive ability. Of course there are members of his congregation who are opposed to him taking such a prominent part in politics, but they will come around all right; there is always somebody ever ready to pull back in the establishing of any needed reform. The Reverend Colonel is conversant with all the tricks of the political game, and plays his hand well.

The grounds of the Indiana County Agricultural Society have been greatly enlarged, and new buildings have been erected, much to the convenience of the exhibitors, and a half mile track has been constructed for the trial of speed and the better exhibition of horse flesh. In conversation with one of the managers the other day, we were informed that the management will leave nothing undone on their part to make the exhibition of the Indiana County Agricultural Society of the centennial year equal to any in the State.

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

THE RACE "BORN TO GOVERN."

Illustrations of the Love for Law and Order Among the Whites of Louisiana.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)

Louisiana has supplied recently two striking illustrations of the fondness of the white people for law and order, and of the fact that the "race which was born to govern" comprehends the dignity of its position. The first case was that of Captain King, of Vermilion Parish. The Captain is a good old rebel, and of course the sworn enemy of carpet-baggers, niggers and Republicans. A man named Carl Schneider, belonging to the last named class, provoked the wrath of Captain King, in some manner not related, and thereupon the Captain loaded a double-barrelled shot gun, and in particularly chivalrous manner crept up behind Schneider and killed him. The captain was arrested and sent to jail, but as he is a man of refined tastes and luxurious habits, "the jail in Abbeyville," says the local paper, "was unfit to confine him, he was sent to the Franklin jail, but while on the way was granted bail at Morgan City, by a magistrate, and returned home." The same paper remarks: "This goes hard with Captain King"—it is inhuman in fact—"but there can be no doubt he will be acquitted," whereupon, we suppose, he will reload his shot gun and begin again to thin out the Republican party. The Southern Democrats have hungry for brotherhood," says the Philadelphia *Times*.

The second case is even more interesting. A jeweler named Levy, doing business in the town of Lafayette, received from a Mr. Thibodaux a watch which needed repairing. Levy sent the watch to a repairer in New Orleans, who accidently gave it to one of his own customers, sending the customer's watch on to Levy. Levy passed the watch to Thibodaux, who was then lying upon his sick bed. Thibodaux died, and after the funeral his family discovered that Levy had sent the wrong watch. A Northern mudsill or even a "nigger" would have called upon Levy to explain the matter. The chivalry do these things differently. The Thibodaux family informed the vigilant committee of the circumstance, and the committee seized Levy, took him out to "Pinhook Bayou," slipped a rope over his neck and were about to send him into another world, when the sheriff, probably thinking that the jewelry business may be conducted more pleasantly elsewhere. We commend the facts in both cases to Northern people who are disposed to doubt that lawlessness and intimidation are used in the Southern States by the ex-rebels for the purpose of securing the supremacy of their party.

A Boat Saved by a Lady.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of the 19th inst. says: "The steamer Skylark, now in port with a load of peaches, had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire during her trip over from Fair Haven. The discovery of the danger and the prompt suppression of the flames were due to the self possession of the only lady on board, Mary Drake, of Ahnapee, for whose comfort the captain had very kindly surrendered his room, the steamer being without a cabin for the accommodation of passengers. The swaying of the boat had kept the lady awake the greater part of the night, and as she watched the sparks from the stack flit by the narrow window of her berth, she observed a flickering light that seemed to grow brighter from moment to moment. Moving nearer to the window she was surprised to find that a spark had communicated fire to the deck. The men were all in the forward part of the boat, and, as not a moment could lose, the lady hurried out and gave the alarm. Her prompt and decisive action was the means of saving the boat and her crew, as the men all declared that the flames would have been beyond control had she wavered and failed to call their attention to the danger as soon as she discovered it. The fire had burned a hole through the deck and consumed part of a fender."

Everywhere the same. Portugal is now in the agonies of a panic, with broken banks and all the accompaniments of a general breakdown.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McKELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth, Black Grenadines and Hernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantines.

A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER.

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

For the Centennial

AND

Summer Excursionists!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

Fine Russia and Grain Leather

Traveling Satchels,

LUNCH BASKETS,
FINE IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HAIR BRUSHES,
RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
Wholesale and Retail.

C. Yeager & Co.,

110 MARKET STREET.

MWS

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.

Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

And cor. of F and Eighth Sts., Washington, D. C.

JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1865.

Evergreen Wreathing.

5,000 Yards Arbor Vitæ Wreathing

For sale by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED. TTh

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER

Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT ED! Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address

STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
TTh&S 146 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S

MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,

NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,

(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.

DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEIMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 59 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

Great Assortmen

Nos. 165,

SPECIAL NOTICE—FROM THE HALF PER CENT ON MUSLINS. WOULD BE DECIDEDLY ADVA BE TAKEN OF THE FACT THAT. VERY LOWEST. JUST ARRIVE GOODS. ALSO, THREE SPLEND LY SOLD AT 90 CFNTS AND $1.

A DEPARTMENT.
First Aisle to Right.

At 75c, 87½c and $1. Plain Black Dress Silks.
At 90c, $1, $1 12½, $1 25. Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1 37½ and $1 50. Black Silks, immense bargains.
At $1 62½, $1 75 and $2, some of the best bargains in "standard makes" we ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. These goods actually one-fourth under present value.
At $2 25, $2 50 and $3, very heavy Black Silks, bargains.
At lowest prices, very full assortment of plain Colored Dress Silks, all desirable shades.
Striped and Checked Dress Silks, full assortment.
Some special figures in Japanese Poplins.
At 45c, 50c, 62½c, 75c, 87½c and $1, Black Cashmere.
At $1 12½, $1 25 and upward, extra value in Black Cashmeres.
At 15c, 18¾c, 25c, 28c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c, Black Alpacas.
At 75c, 87½ and $1, fine quality Black Alpacas.
At 15c, 18¾c, 23c, 25c, 37½c and 50c, Colored Alpacas.
Our 23c Colored Alpaca would be exceedingly cheap at 33c, former price.
At 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18¾c, 25c, 31c and 37½c, Fancy Dress Plaids.

ARRIVALS OF THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS TO-DAY.

Mohair Brocades, figured and plain.
Mohair Delaines, Silk Pongees, Tycoon Reps, &c., in new shades and patterns.
Red Flannels, all wool, 22c, 25c, 28c, 31c, 37½c, 45c and 50c.
Gray Saco ing Flannels 25c to 50c, all wool.
Country Flannels, 25c to 45c.
Kentucky Jeans from 12½c up, good value.
Black Cloakings at $1, a real bargain.
Cassimeres, Tricot, Diagonals, &c.
Velvets and Velveteens.

Orders from a Distance Solici

G. SCHLEITER,

89

Market Street.

NEW GOODS.

LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated

Black Cachemere Silks,

Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.

Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.

BLACK CACHEMERES

We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.

We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy

Dress Goods.

PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED

Hernanis AND Grenadines.

We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.

Domestic Goods,

Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of

KID GLOVES,

VERY CHEAP.

G. Schleiter,

89

Market Street.

WST

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 23, 1876.

There is little to say with regard to the monetary situation, except that the condition of listlessness and stagnation has not yet been disturbed by the near approach of the fall trade. Some departments of mercantile business have undergone a decided improvement; but this does not seem to produce any effect on the money market, in which the supply of surplus funds is still largely in excess of the mercantile demand for discounts. Indeed, it is considered doubtful whether any increase of trade will be sufficient to employ all the loanable resources of this money market until the scope of commercial operations is increased by improved transportation facilities, and the opportunities of manufacturers made greater by reduced and equitable freights on their raw material and manufactured products. The commercial outlook in the immediate future is regarded with confidence, on account of the favorable crop reports and the generally prosperous condition of the agricultural districts. It is thought by some September will bring a revival of trade that will remove the present depression and bring a material improvement to all departments of commerce. Notwithstanding the disturbances incident to a Presidential election, almost all the conditions are now favorable for more than an average fall trade. Merchants will doubtless feel a little nervous at first about branching out, and random recitals of Butler & Co. has sold the iron to the defendants at a price named, but it is said there is no recital that the defendants had bought the iron. There is a contract of sale, it is argued, but not a contract of purchase. This court holds that there cannot be a sale without a purchase; nor a seller unless there is likewise a purchaser. A sale is a meeting of two minds by which a title passes from one and rests in another. A title cannot pass and rest until there is a meeting of minds. Taken as a whole, the agricultural prospect is very satisfactory.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, bbls.....1,163; Apples, bbls.....45; Corn, bus.....2,450; Cheese, lbs.....1,200; Wheat, bus.....4,883; Butter, pkgs.....151; Rye, bus.....455; Bacon, pcs.....1,220; Oats, bus.....250; Bacon, hds.....100; Potatoes, bus.....70.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,284	8,900	15,274
Apples, bbls	475	401	876
Cheese, pkgs	2,477	1,174	3,651
Corn, bus	2,195	1,329	15,724
Wheat, bus	5,748	4,735	10,567
Barley, bus	453		450
Rye, bus	1,441	523	1,964
Oats, bus	12,150	10,550	22,700
Butter, pkgs	258	228	486
Bacon, pcs	13,193	3,220	16,413
Bacon, hds	390	364	754
Potatoes, bus	1,469	1,745	3,214
Hay, tons	181	201	382

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain circles is still limited, and the aspect of affairs to-day is rather dull. Wheat is quiet with light receipts, and millers indisposed to pay the full asking rates. We quote new winter at $1 10@1 15 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 @ bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 00@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades are cheap at $1 00. Corn is in moderate supply which is apparently fully adequate to the demand. Values are rather easy, but show no disposition toward lower prices. We quote shelled at 56@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@53c for Ohio; 50@51c for high mixed and white; 49@50c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats are arriving very sparingly and the quality of the new receipts is not wholly satisfactory; still there is very little difference made in the market values of old and new. Prices are firm but not quotably advanced. We quote prime white new at 34@36c mixed do 29@30c; Old ruled firm at 32@36c for prime white; 30@32c for mixed; white Western 34@35c. Rye continues easy at 57@60c for prime new. Jobbing sales rule 62@65c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a rather firmer feeling for some grades of flours, in sympathy with the advance on wheat at Chicago. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 @ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $5 50@6 75; in sacks 25c off @ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours and vegetables continue easy with only a moderate aggregate business. Provisions are moving along steadily with a fair trade and a firm feeling on sugar-cured meats, while lard, bacon and mess pork are easy. Groceries are also steady and unchanged with a continuance of the firm feeling in sugars and coffees. Dry goods are quite active and the prospects in this line are comparatively quite encouraging. Petroleum was firm and active with a point or two advance to-day. Other lines of trade unchanged as heretofore reported.

The Baltimore *Price Current* says:

The relapse of the weather into another very warm spell the past week has served to retard the up-town jobbing interests in the way of sales, but in the wash of separation has been going on among the dry goods, boots and shoes, notions and other branches of trade, and new stocks are everywhere visible to meet the wants of purchasers. Down town among the grocers and importers there is a better feeling again and coffee has both improved, and the market closed strong. The export trade in domestic produce has been unusually active, especially in tobacco, grain and petroleum. The market for the latter has also advanced materially. Provisions are quiet and fairly unsatisfactory. In the anxiety to make sales prices have narrowly escaped. The total value of foreign exports from this port for the week ending with Thursday was $1,247,998, against $630,135 for corresponding week last year; aggregate since 1st January, 1876, $23,955,675, against $16,267,227 for same period in 1875—increase for 1876, $7,688,448.

From a Massachusetts stand point, the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says the current traffic in the shoe and leather trade has been a very quiet one, and has been by no means up to the average of the past few years in many respects. The orders placed have been smaller than usual, the goods have been cheapened to the last degree, and buyers are still found prices above what they were disposed to pay. An unusual hesitancy in ordering has been apparent, showing that buyers have not found very enticing opportunities and it is certain that manufacturers have n't looked for much gain from their labor, but have rather been seeking to maintain connections while waiting for better times.

Speaking of the crop prospects in England, the London correspondent of the New York *Financial Chronicle* writes, under date of August 5, as follows:

The weather has now making rapid progress in the southern counties of England, and a few samples of new produce have already been offered, a small parcel—10 quarters—offered at Mark Lane last Monday realized 56s 4d qr. The weight of the produce was fully 62 lbs per bushel. The weather during the past week has been somewhat unsettled, but the spring corn and root crops, as well as the pastures, were greatly in want of moisture, and where the rains have fallen benefit has been most beneficial. The harvesting of cereals has not been impeded, and we seem to be pretty well assured of an abundance of food. Taken as a whole, the agricultural prospect is very satisfactory.

The effect of a successful negotiation of the new four and a half per cent. bonds upon the gold premium and its influence upon the investment market will probably be quite marked. If more of the five and a half per cent. bonds are taken in this country than the amount of six per cents held here which will be called in, the stock of gold in the Treasury and the country will be reduced. If more of the four and a half per cents are taken in Europe than the amount of six per cents held there which will be called in, then the stock of gold here will be augmented. As every previous refunding negotiation has drained gold from this country the chances are that the one now proposed will. The effect of a successful negotiation on the investment market will be to enhance the value of first class securities which pay from five to seven per cent. and above; formerly, or soon after the war, six per cent. was the lowest standard rate for strictly choice investments; within the last few years that has been reduced to five per cent.; if it now becomes four and a half per cent. then, as said, securities which pay five, six, seven or a higher per cent., ought to advance.

The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 23, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1865	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
5-20's, 1865, new	115	115	115	115	115	115
5-20's, 1867, registered	119	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
5-20's, 1867, coupon	119	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1868, registered	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1868, coupon	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
10-40's, registered	116	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
10-40's, coupon	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
Currency 6's	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
New 4½ per cents	117	117	117	117	117	117
Western Union Tel	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
Pacific Mail						
Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Panama	130					
Adams Express	111					
Wells-Fargo Exp	80					
American Express	61¼					61¼
United States Ex	69	69	69			
New York Central	102					102
Erie	16¾					16¾
Michigan Central	41¾	41¾	41¾			41¾
Michigan Southern	93		93			
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & Northwest	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do. preferred	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½
Rock Island	104½					104½
St. Paul common	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	69	69	69	69	69	69
Wabash, common	16					16
Fort Wayne	102					102
Ohio & Missis-ippi	13½					13½
Ult. Pacific						
Harlem	140					140
Hannibal & St. Jos	11					11
Atlantic & Pac., pre						
Iron Mountain						
C. C. & I. C	35½					35½
Central Pacific						
South Carolinas, Apl	32					
South Carolinas, July	32					
Missouri 6's	103					103

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	48¾
Reading	....	....	44
United Cos. of N. J	....	....	99½
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	....	....	9½
Lehigh Valley	....	....	59¾
Allegheny Valley 7.3%	102	....	103
Central Transportation	44½	45	....
Minehill	....	50	....
P. C. & St. L., mort 6's	82	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 110¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Money closed easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $94,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $172,000. Clearings $16,000,000. Sterling firm at 487½@489.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110¾ and closed 110¾ bid. Carrying rates 2@1 per cent. Borrowing 2 per cent. to flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds generally firm. New Jersey Central and Lackawanna were the strongest on the list. The distribution of the 4 combination had further hardened in effect to-day upon shares of anthracite coal stock for the account of parties who became frightened at the breaking up of the combination and vigorous attack upon coal stocks, the result of which was a heavy decline in values and unprecedented sales. New Jersey Central suffered the largest decline, the stock falling from 53¾ to 50¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western came next, declining from 91¼ to 88; Delaware and Hudson Canal followed with a decline from 90¾ to 88 regular and was offered as low as 84¾, seller 60 days, without takers; Morris and Essex declined to 83. In late afternoon dealings the excitement in coal shares subsided and the market was comparatively quiet, fluctuations were less violent than during morning hours and a somewhat steadier feeling prevailed. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western recovered from 88 to 89¾ and closed at 89; New Jersey Central rallied from 82½ to 85¾, and closed at 53. Borrowing rates for these two stocks to-day ranged from ¼ percent. to flat. Delaware and Hudson Canal was weak and fell off to 85¾ regular and 84¾ seller twelve days, and to 85 seller sixty days; Morris and Essex was firmer and sold in odd lots up to 96. The changes in the shares outside of coal stocks were slight, Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred was an exception, advancing from 18¾ to 20; Western Union was offered, seller sixty days, at 72¾, with 72¼ bid, while the regular quotation was 72¾. The tone of the general market was steady. Transactions 129,000 shares, of which 5,500 were Western Union, 5,000 St. Paul, 21,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, 23,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 24,000 New Jersey Central and 2,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	72¼	Rock Island	105
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	36½
Do. preferred	14	Do. preferred	69½
Pacific Mail	24	Toledo & Wabash	2
Mariposa	6	Do. preferred	5
Do. preferred	11	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	112	Terre Haute	5½
Wells-Fargo Ex	80	Do. preferred	19½
American Ex	61¼	Chicago & Alton	98
U. S. Express	69	Do. preferred	104
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	13½
Erie	16¾	Delaware & Lack	88¾
Do. preferred	32	Atlantic & P. Tel	17½
Harlem	140	Missouri Pacific	95
Do. preferred	125	Atlantic & P. pref	55
Michigan Central	41¾	Indiana Central	23½
Michigan Central	130	Burlington & Q	115
Panama	130	Hannibal & St. Joe.	11
Lake Shore	84¾	Hannibal & St. Joe. pf	20
Illinois Central	93	Central Pac. bonds	109½
Cleveland & Pitts	91	Union Pacific stock	62
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	62½	Do. land grants	105½
C., C., C. & I	41¾	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	95½
N. J. Central	53		

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	119½	New 5's	116¾
5-20's, 1865	114¾	10-40's, registered	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	115	10-40's, coupons	117¼
5-20's, 1867	119¾	Currency 6's	129½
5-20's, 1868	121		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	49	Virginia, old	27
Tennessee, new	49	Missouri 6's	103½
Virginia, new	49		

LONDON, August 23, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £300,000, chiefly for Lisbon. The Portuguese Government has ordered £1,000,000. The *Times* says the Portuguese banks have made such energetic efforts to recover their stability that the greater number of them will not require to avail themselves of the two months' delay in payment of bills, granted by decree of the Government a few days since. Consols for money 96 3-16. United States bonds—5-20's '65, 105¾; '67, 107¼; '68's, 107¾; 10-40's, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central, 92; Erie, 16¾; do preferred, 30. Silver 55d.

PARIS, August 23.—Rentes 106 francs 17½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 23.—United States bonds new 5's, 107¾.

LISBON, August 23.—Business is beginning to recover, and there is hope that financial matters will shortly return to their normal condition. Bank notes circulate without discount.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ discount. Sterling exchange 5 12@5¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1876.

The movements of business in trade circles to-day continued rather languid, although in one or two departments a brisk trade was transacted. On the whole however business was limited and the general appearance of affairs rather dull. The most marked change took place outside of dry goods, in which there is a general revision of prices incident to the opening of the fall trade. Grain circles continue quiet with wheat and corn easy, and oats rather firm. The advance in corn in sympathy with the advance on spring wheat at Chicago, but rates are the same. Hay is very dull and almost nominal. In country produce the only feature of importance is the improved condition of fine butter lines, while fruits and vegetables continue easy with only a moderate aggregate business. Provisions are moving along steadily with a fair trade and a firm feeling on sugar-cured meats, while lard, bacon and mess pork are easy. Groceries are also steady and unchanged with a continuance of the firm feeling in sugars and coffees. Dry goods are quite active and the prospects in this line are comparatively quite encouraging. Petroleum was firm and active with a point or two advance to-day. Other lines of trade unchanged as heretofore reported.

The Baltimore *Price Current* says:

The reliable of the weather into another very warm spell the past week has served to retard the up-town jobbing interests in the way of sales, but in the wash of separation has been going on among the dry goods, boots and shoes, notions and other branches of trade, and new stocks are everywhere visible to meet the wants of purchasers. Down town among the grocers and importers there is a better feeling again and coffee has both improved, and the market closed strong. The export trade in domestic produce has been unusually active, especially in tobacco, grain and petroleum. The market for the latter has also advanced materially. Provisions are quiet and fairly unsatisfactory. In the anxiety to make sales prices have narrowly escaped. The total value of foreign exports from this port for the week ending with Thursday was $1,247,998, against $630,135 for corresponding week last year; aggregate since 1st January, 1876, $23,955,675, against $16,267,227 for same period in 1875—increase for 1876, $7,688,448.

From a Massachusetts stand point, the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says the current traffic in the shoe and leather trade has been a very quiet one, and has been by no means up to the average of the past few years in many respects. The orders placed have been smaller than usual, the goods have been cheapened to the last degree, and buyers are still found prices above what they were disposed to pay. An unusual hesitancy in ordering has been apparent, showing that buyers have not found very enticing opportunities and it is certain that manufacturers have n't looked for much gain from their labor, but have rather been seeking to maintain connections while waiting for better times.

Speaking of the crop prospects in England, the London correspondent of the New York *Financial Chronicle* writes, under date of August 5, as follows:

The weather has now making rapid progress in the southern counties of England, and a few samples of new produce have already been offered, a small parcel—10 quarters—offered at Mark Lane last Monday realized 56s 4d qr. The weight of the produce was fully 62 lbs per bushel. The weather during the past week has been somewhat unsettled, but the spring corn and root crops, as well as the pastures, were greatly in want of moisture, and where the rains have fallen benefit has been most beneficial. The harvesting of cereals has not been impeded, and we seem to be pretty well assured of an abundance of food. Taken as a whole, the agricultural prospect is very satisfactory.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, bbls.....1,163; Apples, bbls.....45; Corn, bus.....2,450; Cheese, lbs.....1,200; Wheat, bus.....4,883; Butter, pkgs.....151; Rye, bus.....455; Bacon, pcs.....1,220; Oats, bus.....250; Bacon, hds.....100; Potatoes, bus.....70.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,284	8,900	15,274
Apples, bbls	475	401	876
Cheese, pkgs	2,477	1,174	3,651
Corn, bus	2,195	1,329	15,724
Wheat, bus	5,748	4,735	10,567
Barley, bus	453		450
Rye, bus	1,441	523	1,964
Oats, bus	12,150	10,550	22,700
Butter, pkgs	258	228	486
Bacon, pcs	13,193	3,220	16,413
Bacon, hds	390	364	754
Potatoes, bus	1,469	1,745	3,214
Hay, tons	181	201	382

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain circles is still limited, and the aspect of affairs to-day is rather dull. Wheat is quiet with light receipts, and millers indisposed to pay the full asking rates. We quote new winter at $1 10@1 15 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 @ bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 00@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades are cheap at $1 00. Corn is in moderate supply which is apparently fully adequate to the demand. Values are rather easy, but show no disposition toward lower prices. We quote shelled at 56@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@53c for Ohio; 50@51c for high mixed and white; 49@50c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats are arriving very sparingly and the quality of the new receipts is not wholly satisfactory; still there is very little difference made in the market values of old and new. Prices are firm but not quotably advanced. We quote prime white new at 34@36c mixed do 29@30c; Old ruled firm at 32@36c for prime white; 30@32c for mixed; white Western 34@35c. Rye continues easy at 57@60c for prime new. Jobbing sales rule 62@65c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a rather firmer feeling for some grades of flours, in sympathy with the advance on wheat at Chicago. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 @ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $5 50@6 75; in sacks 25c off @ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours and vegetables continue easy with only a moderate aggregate business. Provisions are moving along steadily with a fair trade and a firm feeling on sugar-cured meats, while lard, bacon and mess pork are easy. Groceries are also steady and unchanged with a continuance of the firm feeling in sugars and coffees. Dry goods are quite active and the prospects in this line are comparatively quite encouraging. Petroleum was firm and active with a point or two advance to-day. Other lines of trade unchanged as heretofore reported.

The Baltimore *Price Current* says:

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 23, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				WIND.		
7 A. M..	30.000	65	73	N. E.	Gentle	L. rain.
2 P. M..	30.013	71	62	E.	Gentle	Cloudy
9 P. M..	30.020	67	78.5	S. E.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer.. 30.026 Highest thermom .. 74
Mean thermom... 67.5 Lowest thermom .. 65

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Western University

Opens September 4th. Call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address Chancellor Woods.

The Humane Society.

Superintendent Street reports that there have been only eleven cases of cruelty reported the past week, three of which were prosecuted and fined. Four more cases of cruelty to children were also reported.

A Suspicious Character.

Officer Demmler yesterday arrested William Gardner who was about pawning at De Roy's the following articles supposed to have been stolen. Open face gold watch, gold dial, cylinder escapement, No. 6,550, T. Sharrifone, Liverpool; long jet necklace, and one turtle shell necklace with cross attached.

The Razor.

Charles Catlin was committed in default of $500 bail by Mayor Phillips, yesterday to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery. It appears that at a colored ball given in Masonic Hall, Allegheny, night before last, he attacked Thomas Duckert, slashing the latter about the head, and hacking off his coat skirts.

Fourth Ward Schools.

At a special meeting of the North Side district (Fourth ward) School Board held last night, Miss E. F. Renwick was elected a teacher in the First Primary Room. The following resolution was passed unanimously: *Resolved*, That we refuse to sanction the unjust and unnecessary action of the Central Board of Education in the matter of "Harper's School Geography," and that we instruct our Principal not to receive it into our school.

Allegheny Valley Camp Meeting.

The dedication ceremonies that were deferred yesterday, at the Allegheny Valley Camp Ground, on account of the unpropitious aspects of the weather, will be held to-day. The worthy Bishop Peck, who will deliver the dedicatory sermon at the Allegheny Valley Camp Meeting, says that the announcement that he is to officiate at the Onga hela Valley Camp is incorrect and made without his authority. The good man is at a loss to know how the misunderstanding could have originated.

An Attachment for Rent.

A. S. Reiman, agent for Elizabeth Donnes, commenced proceedings in the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, against John Golden. It is averred that the defendant owes three months' rent on the premises 264 Penn Avenue, amounting to $225, and $75 on which judgment was had before Alderman, and execution issued, when he claimed the benefit of the $300 exemption law. It is claimed that he is amply able to pay, and has money on deposit in the Dollar Savings Bank, which he is about to remove with intent to cheat and defraud his creditors, notice of his proposed action having already been given to the bank. An attachment was issued, and the bank was summoned as garnishee.

City Mortality.

There were seventy-six deaths in the city last week, as follows: Enteric fever, 2; remittent fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 1; *cholerais diarrhea*, 12; erysipelas, 1; *syphilis congenital*, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 8; tabes mesentorica, 2; dropsy, 1; encephalitis, 1; sunstroke, 3; infantile convulsions, 2; tetanus, 1; valve disease of the heart, 1; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; pneumonic phthisis, 1; teething, 6; enteritis, 2; dysentery, 1; ulceration of the intestines, 1; diarrhea, 7; scarlet fever, 2; congestions, 1; premature birth, 3; debility, 7; from drinking, 2; unknown, 2. Total, 76. White, 72; colored, 2. Married, 20; single, 50; widows, 2. Under one year of age, 37; from 1 to 5 years, 7; from 2 to 5, 3; from 5 to 10, 1; from 15 to 30, 7; from 20 to 30, 6; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 5; from 50 to 60, 3; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1.

Base Ball.

The following is a list of the clubs that have already made engagements to play the Allegheny at Recreation Park, together with the dates of the games: Louisville, Tuesday, August 29th; Cincinnati Reds, 30th; Louisville, 31st; Standards, of Wheeling, September 4th and 5th; Mutuals, Browns, 14th; Louisvilles, 29th; New Havens, commencing on the 25th of September, for one week.

The second game for the amateur championship of Allegheny county between the Anchor base ball club of the Thirtieth ward, and the Browns, of Allegheny, will be played at Union Park on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Pratt, Curry and "Baldy" Guise will play with the Browns, and Stephens will pitch for the Anchors. These are our two strongest amateur organizations, and played such an extraordinary fine game on Saturday, the 13th inst., that the game stood 2 to 1.

Thrown Over an Embankment.

About half-past eleven o'clock last evening the residents near the corner of Old avenue and Shirgis street were attracted by the noise as of a horse and buggy being carried over an embankment in that locality. Lights were procured, a search instituted and in a few moments the unfortunate team was discovered, and near by the body of a man, whose means evinced that life was not extinct. The unconscious individual was placed in the buggy, which had only suffered the fracture of a shaft, the horse reattached, and the wholefgiven by Lieutenant Harrison to the Central Station. The animal and vehicle were left in Patterson's stable, while the injured individual was conveyed up stairs to the station hospital room. Dr. McCoy, who was summoned, after examination, pronounced the man's injuries painful, but not serious. The right side of the head was bruised, and the neck somewhat sprained. After being placed in bed the man spit up some blood, but the physician does not think it alarming. The patient, who was identified as Mr. J. G. Coffin, of Leetsdale, is a well-known insurance agent, had been having an evening drive, and instead of turning from Forbes street toward Fifth avenue, in the absence of gas-light drove straight ahead over an embankment about fifteen feet steep, where the accident occurred. As we go to press, Mr. Coffin is still unconscious from the effects of the anodyne given him by the physician, but no dangerous results are apprehended.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration Prevented—Barn Burned—Incendiary Fires.

About 7:15 yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the Keystone Glass Works, corner of Try street and Second avenue, and an alarm went in, to which the department at once responded, owing to the prompt action of the firemen, what at first threatened to be a very extensive conflagration was prevented. The entire damage will not exceed $600, which is fully insured. The firemen, it is stated threw some hot ashes from the furnace directly in way of a pipe through which benzine is running causing the fire.

The bridge on the Pan Handle railroad, near Alexandria roads, caught fire about noon yesterday, and was burned. A force of men was immediately sent out, and were hard at work yesterday afternoon repairing the work.

The large barn of Mr. Bustin, near Sturgeville, on the Greensburg pike, just beyond the border of this county, was entirely consumed by fire on Tuesday night. It contained the entire harvest of a large farm. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fire Marshal Livingston is investigating the origin of the late fires at Mawhinneys. Fire occurred on the night of the 31st of July and another fire took place a few days afterward, the third happening on Saturday night. The fires were undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

CASTLE SHANNON CAMP MEETING.

Sixth day, August 23, 1876—Arrival of the Tennessean Revival Singers.

Yesterday dawned with a fine refreshing shower, laying the dust, cooling the air and recuscitating vegetation. The regular exercises—Prayer, speaking and experience meetings were held as usual.

At eleven o'clock A. M., Rev. John Hodgkinson delivered a very earnest sermon from Isaiah xiii on conversion and happy results.

At three o'clock P. M., Rev. W. T. Wilson delivered a discourse from Luke ii:25, ing just; second, devout; third, waiting upon God in his temple, and fourth the Holy Ghost rested upon him.

At the evening prayer meeting Rev. John Cowl, D. D., delivered an able discourse from James ii. 23, on the friendship of God. In discussing this theme, the eloquent speaker noticed, first, the grounds of this friendship; second, its nature; third, its results. Rev. G. G. Westfall, followed in exhortation and prayer meeting exercises, when several persons came to the altar for prayers. The celebrated Tennessee revival singers have arrived, and will sing *from this afternoon* until the close of the *meeting.*

AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS.

Speeches by Messrs. Hopkins, Bayne and Cochran.

LETTER FROM MR. RUSSELL ERRETT.

Report of the Committee on the Northwestern Railroad.

A Hot Contest Between Opposing Interests.

Northwestern or Lake Erie—Which?

Unsatisfactory Adjournment—Another Meeting Organized—Very Animated Speeches—Charges and Counter Charges, Criminations and Re-criminations.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Chamber of Commerce, a large number of citizens assembled at the rooms of the Chamber, at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, to discuss the subject of unjust freight discriminations against this community, and to adopt such measures as may be considered best to bring about relief. The fact that the candidates for Congress of both parties had been invited to speak induced the presence of a goodly number of local politicians. The business interests, however, were well represented.

On motion of Captain John F. Dravo, His Honor, Mayor McCarthy, was called to preside. On taking the chair, the Mayor stated that the call was so fully understood by all present that he had no remarks to make.

The nomination of Vice Presidents was called for, and there was no response.

The reporters of the press were chosen as Secretaries.

As the room was already crowded, Mr. Dravo suggested an adjournment to Lafayette Hall, which was agreed to.

On reaching the hall the following Vice Presidents were chosen: R. L. Fahnestock, Edward Gregg, Alan Loyd, Reuben Miller, J. J. Gitchospice, Joseph Dilworth and G. W. Hailman.

The Vice Presidents, upon invitation, took seats on the platform.

SPEECH OF MR. HOPKINS.

Hon. James H. Hopkins, being called upon, took the stand and was received with hearty applause. He stated that he was not present to make a set speech, but to express his cordial concurrence and co-operation in any movement that would tend to advance the interests of Pittsburgh. After referring to the general stagnation, he stated that there were special hindrances and obstructions to the business of this community which this meeting had been more particularly called to consider. He spoke of the natural advantages with which Providence as she was, needed no artificial means to support her business. All she wanted was an open field and a fair fight. Equal justice to all and special privileges to none was the motto which governed the demand of our business men. The means for obtaining a remedy was next discussed. Discrimination was the evil which was crushing the business of Pittsburgh, and discussion and popular agitation were powerful means in overcoming the evil. He illustrated the potency of this means by alluding to the action of the oil producers in crushing out the South Improvement Company, and even having gone into the courts. Four great lines of railroad had also yielded to the same pressure, and it even reached the Legislature, and secured the repeal of the odious Improvement charter. The speaker then took up the question of Congressional legislation, as a cure for the evil. He recited the history of the recent efforts in Congress to secure such legislation as would prevent discrimination. The counsel for the railroads had denied the jurisdiction of Congress, but the committee believed that Congress had jurisdiction to a limited extent, and ordered a bill to be drawn up accordingly. That bill, however, was not reported. He felt sure, however, that at least two of the committee were earnestly in favor of the measure. The effort was not fruitless by any means; but in due time, he was certain, would bear wholesome fruit. (Applause.)

Mr. Hopkins then entered into an argument to show that Congress had jurisdiction over the matter of inter State commerce. Pittsburgh, however, would only be benefitted to a limited extent, by Congressional action. The laws and the Constitution of the Commonwealth prohibited discrimination, and any individual aggrieved could go into court and secure his rights. It was answered to this, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was not bound by the terms of the new Constitution. This, however, was an open question, and he had no doubt what the result would be if the question were ever taken before the Supreme Court. But there was a law by which that company was bound, [read from the act to repeal the tonnage tax,] and business men knew whether it was observed or not. The law prohibited discrimination, while the toll sheets of the company discriminated grievously against Pittsburgh shippers. [Read from a toll sheet, in proof of what he said.] He had referred to some of the means for obtaining relief. There were others, but he could not discuss them as he had already occupied more time than he intended. There were gentlemen present who would present projects for new competing lines, which was another means of affording relief. He concluded by expressing the wish that the old time prosperity of the country would soon return—that our furnace would soon all be in blast again; and labor once more receive its old time liberal reward, and capital its old time liberal profits. The gentleman concluded amid loud applause.

REMARKS OF COLONEL BAYNE.

Colonel Bayne was next called upon, and on taking the stand was greeted with applause. He stated that the evils of discrimination were so generally admitted and so grievously felt, that it was scarcely necessary to discuss them. That, for instance, persons and goods were carried by the Pennsylvania Company from New York to Chicago or St. Louis or other points west of Pittsburgh, at much less rates than it charges the people of this locality for transporting the same number of persons or quantities of goods, was known to everybody. In all cases where it was free from the competition of other routes, put on a high tariff of charges. The effects of this discrimination were severely injurious, and their name was legion. Their ramifications extended everywhere about us. Discrimination neutralized the natural advantages of this community. The shipper here, though nearer to Chicago than the New York shipper was, had to pay more for his transportation. With an abundance of coal and a recently utilized and much cheaper resource in the shape of natural gas flowing from the earth—important factors in all kinds of iron manufacture—the manufacturers of Pittsburgh should have ought to be able to compete successfully with, if not to excel, any other section of the whole country, yet, owing to discrimination, here had been entirely destroyed, and all had been crippled by the higher rates our people had to pay than similar manufacturers in the East, and for that matter in the West. It reduced the value of property and checked the normal growth of this community. It caused the withdrawal of capital, and discouraged its investments. It lowered the wages of labor, and burdened the consumer and producer.

The important question was: how to obtain the needed relief. There were two methods open to the people, in addition to availing themselves of the remedy afforded by the Constitution and laws of the State. The first and most important was, a competing line. At least two propositions, looking to the procurement of a competing line for Pittsburgh, were before the public. Such a line, in faithful and competent hands, would undoubtedly bring relief, in a large measure at least. As to the choice of routes, that was a matter for the business men. They knew more about the business than he did, and he would not presume to instruct them. Another remedy was, Congressional action—legislation regulating inter-State commerce, and prohibiting unjust discrimination against this and every other community. He had no doubt, whatever, of the power of Congress to regulate this matter. The plea of want of jurisdiction, put in by the railroad attorneys, was unsound, and would not avail.

Colonel Bayne stated that, like his friend Mr. Hopkins, he had no intention of making a speech, but desired to state to his fellow-citizens, briefly and plainly, his views on the subject. He was earnestly and heartily in favor of all measures calcuulated to secure just and equitable freight rates for our manufacturers, merchants and miners. They asked no more than this, and should be satisfied with nothing less. [Applause.] He would do all in his power, in whatever capacity he might be placed, to secure fair play for Pittsburgh and Alegheny in the matter of shipping. This ought to be a great commercial center, and an important distributing point—and would be such were it not for the fearful burdens put upon our industries through unlawful and unrighteous discriminations. He concluded by remarking that his sympathies were with the fellow-citizens in this struggle for fair play, and his services were heartily at their disposal in every honorable effort to secure relief. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. COCHRANE.

Mr. Cochrane was next called upon, and took up the subject of Congressional investigation into the question of railway discriminations. He also read the bill offered by his colleague, Mr. Hopkins, in the House, and which has already been published. He stated that this bill, if passed, might not afford entire relief, but it would be an important step towards relief. Every available means should be employed to compel railway corporations to do simple justice to our people. He read extracts from the testimony before the committee, and said that members could scarcely believe such gross injustice could be inflicted upon any community. The points he discussed were:

1. That a competing line ought to be built, if possible.

2. That State legislation ought to be obtained, regulating commerce within the State.

3. That Congressional, or inter-State legislation, ought to be obtained, so as to prohibit and punish discrimination as between points not in the same State or territory. He concluded by saying that if the business men of Pittsburgh would enter heartily and unitedly upon the work of crushing the monopoly which bound them, it would be crushed. [Applause.]

LETTER FROM MR. RUSSELL ERRETT.

The chairman stated that he had a letter from Major Russell Errett, and handed it to Colonel Bayne, with a request to read it. Colonel Bayne read as follows:

PITTSBURGH, August 31st, 1876.

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your kind invitation to be present at a public meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and express my views upon the subject of discrimination in railroad freights.

For several years, while editor of the *Gazette*, I made war upon this terribly unjust system of railroad discrimination, which sacrifices the business interests of the city to the wants of the railroad companies brought about by their cut-throat system of competition with each other. That while such was then almost in full in its phases, and I point back to that discussion as expressing fully my present opinions.

I regret, however, that I will not be able to be present at your meeting. The death of my mother, of which I have just received word, will call me away from home for several days. It would have afforded me a great gratification to be able to attend your meeting in person and express my views at length; but I will take the opportunity, however, to put them in writing, if you desire it. In the meantime, expressing my fullest sympathy with the Chamber of Commerce in its hostility to all forms of injustice in the imposition of railroad charges discriminating against this city, I remain.

Very respectfully,
RUSSELL ERRETT.

To N. GRATTAN MUSGRAVE, Esq., Superintendent and Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

REPORT ON THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

George W. Hailman, Esq., from the committee to whom was referred the project for the completion of the Northwestern Railroad, as a competing line solely in the interest of Pittsburgh, submitted the following report:

To the Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:—Your special committee appointed with view of investigating the project of constructing the Pittsburgh & Northwestern Railroad, beg leave to report that they have had the whole subject under careful consideration, and are unanimous in the opinion that the only apparent and the most substantial relief which Pittsburgh can obtain from the exacting oppressive and discriminating combination against her industries in the matter of freights, is the construction of an independent line of railroad, to be controlled exclusively in the interest of Pittsburgh and for her benefit; keeping it an open highway over which all railways connecting with it can have equal privileges for passing business into and out of Pittsburgh. It is believed that upon this basis such arrangements could be made with the lines leading to the East and West, as would give Pittsburgh more than its natural advantages in the matter of rates as will place them in a position to secure as equitable and cheap rates of transportation as their competitors in other localities. It is well known that numerous projects besides the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad are under consideration looking to the same end, and your committee are not disposed to antagonize them or manifest any hostility whatever to any one or any number of plans which will relieve Pittsburgh from her present unfortunate position. But such a condition of forwardness seems apparent in the case of the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad, and for the best information we could obtain, it was more forward in point of construction. Warned by the example of other enterprises of a similar kind in the past, this is a most important question; but your committee have the opinion of eminent attorneys that the laws provide such safeguards that this and any similar enterprise can be kept from being overshadowed and controlled by influences for a larger corporation. Your committee are of the opinion that a satisfactory plan can be devised looking to this end, when such a step becomes necessary. Several such plans have already been submitted, but none so fully discussed or digested as to be ready for presentation at this time. In view of these considerations, and in view of the vital importance to Pittsburgh of the early completion of some avenue of escape from the odious burdens which now rests heavily upon all her interests, mercantile, manufacturing, mining and every other, your committee does not hesitate to recommend to your honorable body the favorable consideration of the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad, and urge the business men of Pittsburgh to take hold of it and to push it to completion as speedily as possible, as the speediest means of extricating them from an enormous tonnage tax, equal annually to the cost of the construction of such a line as the one contemplated, besides rendering valueless many of the industries of our city, diverting the currents of our trade and depreciating the value of real estate and all its improvements. Respectfully submitted,

A. M. MARSHALL,
J. T. STOCKDALE,
GEORGE W. HAILMAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
S. S. MARVIN,
Committee.

The report was accepted and adopted.

COMING DOWN TO PRACTICAL WORK.

Captain J. T. Stockdale then submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We believe that by the unjust freight discrimination against Pittsburgh by the railroads centering here our great manufacturing and commercial interests are being parayzed, our property depreciated in value and labor deprived of its just reward; and,

WHEREAS, We have tried in vain to obtain justice at the hands of the railroads, our petitions and committees meeting with contemptuous reception; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we will no longer quietly submit; we will build a railroad that will bring us in connection with competing lines, *that* road to be owned and controlled by the people of Pittsburgh for the best interests of the city.

Resolved, That we believe the time for action has come, and we will not rest until this much desired object is obtained.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce are hereby requested to appoint a committee of two persons from each of the prominent industries of Pittsburgh, to call a meeting in connection with the management of the Northwestern Railroad for subscriptions to stock of said road, to enable said Northwestern Railroad to proceed to construction immediately.

The resolutions were almost unanimously adopted, there being but two or three dissenting votes.

MR. M'CREERY DISSENTS.

Mr. William McCreery, President of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Road, stated that Captain Stockdale's resolutions favored the building of the Northwestern Railroad, and recommended our merchants and manufacturers to take stock in it. It was present, not in the interest of the Lake Erie road, nor in opposition to the Northwestern; but he desired to say that, in his opinion, Pittsburghers would not make such fools of themselves as to subscribe two or three millions of dollars in building a road which must, almost as soon as built, pass under the control of some other road, and leave them worse off than ever. The Lake Erie road would eventually be built, and when completed would be under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio road, but it would be a competing line to and from Pittsburgh, for all time to come. The committee report that counsel are of the opinion that the Northwestern link can be maintained as an independent live. On the other hand, just as good counsel are of opinion that no such plan can be devised for preventing such a link from passing under the control of one or the other of the great through lines. If Pittsburghers want to take that risk, let them subscribe and build the Northwestern. Common prudence should dictate to them the importance of being "sure they are right" before they "go ahead." What he had to say, in regard to the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie road, had been given to the public through the city press.

A MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

A. C. Hays moved that the Stockdale resolutions be reconsidered. The proposition to place the Northwestern road in the hands of trustees, for the benefit of Pittsburgh shippers, might be practicable, but what would it amount to? Pittsburgh would have a short line, beginning here and ending nowhere—connecting with other lines to be sure, but having no control of rates either east or west. The proper way was to put the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in competition with the existing lines to points west and northwest—

The Chair—Mr. Hays, is it or is it not a fact that the Connellsville Railroad carried coke at a moderate rate, as an independent line; and when the Baltimore and Ohio Road got control didn't it put the price up so as to almost destroy the coke business? [applause.]

Mr. Hays—The Connellsville Railroad, as I understand it, carried coke at a loss. It was in a starving condition, and labored under many disadvantages. The gentleman continued to speak at some length, when the Chair reminded him that the question was being prolonged.

The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider Captain Stockdales resolutions, and the chair decided it lost.

A motion to adjourn was then put and carried.

AN INDIGNANR PROTEST.

As the officers of the meeting left the stand, and the audience rose to depart, Captain Dravo's voice was heard protesting loudly against the proceeding, which was nothing less than attempt to apply the gag law, and prevent a fair discussion of an important proposition. He said the motion to adjourn had not been carried. A goodly number rallied around the captain, and there were cries of "take the stand," "reconvene the meeting," etc.

THE MEETING RE-CONVENED.

Captain Dravo mounted the platform, and called upon all who wished to discuss the subject under consideration when the meeting was so summarily adjourned, to remain, and resume their seats. He denounced the decision of the Chair as unjust.

Mr. Dravo stated that Mr. Hays' resolution was simply for the appointment of a committee of seven, to consider all the routes and report upon them. It meant no disrespect to Captain Stockdale, or the friends of the Northwestern road, but the idea was to pass upon the merits of both roads.

Mr. McCreery—If the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie line is not the lowest grade and does not offer the greatest advantages, I will not ask the people of Pittsburgh to subscribe a dollar to build it. Let a committee go over the route and if they are not satisfied it is the best, then I will not solicit your help.

A RED HOT SPEECH.

Mr. A. M. Marshall took the floor, and protested, in the most vigorous manner against the policy of building a road ostensibly to help Pittsburgh, and placing it under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio road. The proposition was absurd and suicidal. The Baltimore and Ohio was the most illiberal road which entered Pittsburgh, and no road could be expected from that quarter. If the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie road was a good thing, and must be under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio, why not let that corporation build it? They were amply able to do so? But, in the name of common sense, let not the mercenary o Pittsburgh commit the folly of helping to build a road for another corporation, to crush them with. The Pennsylvania Railroad was much more liberal, and he was able to prove. Just think of it! While a short time the speaker had obtained rates for flour over the Baltimore and Ohio road east, and what were they? To Cumberland, $65 00 per car; to Baltimore, $24 00 per car—and the same to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry? Talk about relief from such a source as that! No; the proper p'an was to build the Northwestern road; keep it in the interest of Pittsburgh, and thus hold an effectual check on the exactions of the other roads.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hays then proceeded to read his resolutions, which he had designed as a substitute for those of Captain Stockdale.

Mr. Reuben Miller, interrupting—Cannot the gentleman get the author of the resolutions to read them? I cannot understand their purport.

Mr. Hays—The resolutions are mine, sir. They are in the handwriting of an amanuensis.

Mr. Miller—They are not in good English.

Mr. Hays—I will read them over, for the gentlemen's especial benefit.

Mr. James I. Bennett—Mr. Chairman, the substance of the resolutions is simply this—that the Chamber of Commerce appoint a committee of seven gentlemen to consider the whole subject of routes and report at a meeting to be called by the Chamber. I move the adoption of the resolutions.

STREET AND M'CREERY.

Mr. Street, the attorney for the Northwestern road, arose in the audience, and stated that he had made a proposition to have the committee, (whose report had been read and adopted,) compare and report upon both routes, but the proposition had been declined by the Lake Erie road.

Mr. McCreery, emphatically—It is not so. It is not so.

Mr. Street proceeded to reply, but there were calls for "question," "question."

Mr. J. J. Gillespie, President of the Northwestern, spoke very warmly in deprecation of the efforts used to defeat that project. He had been astonished at the tone of assertions disparaging to the enterprise, and had at one time asserted that the road was worthless. It was absurd to say that Pittsburgh could not have a competing line, and that she must be forever under the heel of some tyrannical organization, that cared not whether she survived or perished. The Northwestern road can be built, by the aid of Pittsburgh capital, and held perpetually in the interest of Pittsburgh alone if gentlemen disliked to see discussion cut off and thought Mr. Street ought to have a hearing.

MARSHALL AND DRAVO.

The Chair stated that the original proposition of the Chamber of Commerce was to consider all measures calculated to bring about relief.

Mr. Marshall took issue with the Chair. The matter committed to the sub-committee was the Northwestern Railroad project, and that alone.

THE MOTION PASSED.

Mr. Dravo then put the question on Mr. Bennett's motion, covering the Hays resolutions, and it was declared passed—there being a good many negative votes.

DRAVO AND MILLER.

The Chair—Now those who wish to remain and hear Mr. Street can do so.

Mr. Miller—A short time ago, we heard indignant protest from the Chair about gagging, unfair rulings, etc. The last remark of the Chair comes with a very bad grace.

Mr. Dravo—I recall the remark, and acknowledge my error.

Mr. Miller—Then I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Hayes—I move now that Mr. Street be heard.

The motion was agreed to.

A PARTING SHOT FROM MR. STREET.

Mr. Street began by defending his road against the unjust attacks which had been made upon it. The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie road had fought the Northwestern step by step—not one inch of ground in the interest of the city of the Atlantic. Having received a hearing at the hands of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and a favorable recommendation by a public meeting of citizens, the agents of the Lake Erie Company combine, in the nick of time to undo what what has been done. It is a movement in the interest of the very roads that are crushing out the life of this community. They do not mean to give relief, but to prevent it. The speaker then dismissed the advantages of the Lake Erie road, and stated that the bridge at Beaver alone would cost as much as men as would be required to build the Northwestern. This meeting, reconvened after the regular meeting had approved the action of the committee, was a scheme to defeat the very object the merchants of Pittsburgh had so much at heart. He said the struggle was not one merely between the people of this community and the railroad organizations. It had sprung from a deeper cause. The cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which were formerly great distributing centers, have had their business revolutionized by the railways, and new distributing points had sprung up at Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and other cities. Pittsburgh ought to be an important point for distribution, and would be if she got a fair chance. But the fostering cities would not permit it and the only like her to take away their trade, if they could prevent it. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore each had a line in its interest, and each discriminated against Pittsburgh which was helpless for want of a competing line. It was idle to talk about getting the Baltimore and Ohio road to build in the interest of Pittsburgh, as against Baltimore. Whenever the through lines got a chance, they combined and divided the spoils. A notable instance was the division of the oil, cattle and hog trade—one road taking all the cattle, another all the oil, and a third all the hogs, and each fixing its own rates. Pittsburgh merchants knew too well how they had suffered from these combinations. The only way open to prevent these ruinous discriminations is to secure a competing line, such as offered by the Northwestern, and not permit themselves to be misled by persons in the interest of hostile corporations.

Mr. McCreery—All of which is very fine, coming from a Cleveland lawyer, and the paid advocate of the Northwestern road. Let Mr. Street, that no one in Pittsburgh will believe you when you represent me as opposed to Pittsburgh interests. They know better.

Mr. Street smiled, and waving his hand towards Mr. McCreery, as if to say, "I am done," left the stand.

The meeting then adjourned.

JUDGE FLANDRAN, of Minnesota, is the guest of Judge McCandless.

Special Notice.

For the accommodation of attendance to the evening services at Patterson's Grove M. E. camp meeting, the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will run a special evening train, daily, commencing August 24th, leaving camp ground station, Saltsburg, at 10:25 P. M., (city time,) arriving at Pittsburgh at 11:00 P. M. This is the only train carrying passengers from evening services. Those desirous of attending the evening service should take the train leaving the B. & O. R. R. Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, at 6:20 P. M. Eight trains daily direct to camp ground leave Pittsburgh, (city time,) at 6:15, 9:15, 11:20 A. M., and 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:10, 6:20 P. M. Return leaving Saltsburg at 5:55, 6:45, 7:35, 11:50 A. M., and 1:15, 5:15, 6:45, 10:25 P. M. Excursion tickets will be issued at forty cents. Tickets good during time of camp meeting.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Assyria at New York; Cunard line steamer Algeria at New York; French line steamer Amerique at New York; Anchor line steamer Ethiopia at Moville; National line steamer The Queen off Fastnet.

Cape May Prices—Columbia.

Encouraged by the reduction made the beginning of this season the COLUMBIA will further reduce her rates on and after August 21st, 1876, to $3 00 per day for transient guests, and arrange specially with families and parties making an extended stay, while the house shall fully sustain its well-known and popular reputation. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
Proprietor.

CAPE MAY, August 18, 1876.

THE REGISTRY OF VOTERS.

Names of Registers in the Districts of the Two Cities.

We urge upon all Republican voters to see that their names are upon the registry list of their district. This must be attended to on or before September 7th, two months prior to the election. For convenience, we print below the names of the Registers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, with their residences, so far as we have been able to obtain them:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—First district, Thomas Burns: Second district, Thomas Maxwell, 24 Third avenue; Third district, A. P. Thompson, 71 Fourth avenue.

Second ward—First district, Henry Vierheller, 64 Diamond street; Second district, J. O. H. Black, Grant street; Third district, William P. Floyd, 196 Fourth avenue.

Third ward—First district, Thomas F. Duncan, Wood street and Virgin alley; Second district, Daniel Jordan, 146 Cherry alley.

Fourth ward—First district, vacancy; Second district, James McGrath, 18 Seventh street; Third district, James Reilly, O'Brien's alley.

Fifth ward—First district, William McCarty, 27 Old avenue; Second district, Frank J. McGuire, 52 Chatham street; Third district, A. B. Hayden, 17 Webster avenue.

Sixth ward—First district, R. D. Nicholson, Shingiss street; Second district, H. J. Thomas Fifth avenue; Third district, Thomas Neely, 29 Marion street; Fourth district, Patrick McQuillan, 341 Second avenue.

Seventh ward—First district, W. J. Logan, Wylie avenue; Second district, Arthur Allen, 48 Hazel street; Third district, W. A. McLaughlin, 114 Webster avenue.

Eighth ward—First district, J. A. Hare, White-ides alley; Second district, J. H. Rauswinkle, Wylie avenue and Townsend street; Third district, James H. Stevenson, 18 Tannehill street; Fourth district, Wm. Hawdon, 49 Townsend street.

Ninth ward—First district, Clark D. Kettenburg, 462 Penn avenue; Second district, James Y. Irwin, 69 Mulberry alley; Third district, Jos. Martin, 547 Penn avenue.

Tenth ward—First district, vacancy; Second district, Jim. Donavan, 9 Mecleary's row.

Eleventh ward—First district, David Dines, 1 Miller street; Second district, Walter Kirkpatrick, 16 Webster avenue; Third district, James McGaffin, 247 Bedford avenue; Fourth district, Fred. Graff, 518 Fifth avenue.

Twelfth ward—First district, John Baker, 783 Penn avenue; Second district, W. H. Atchison, 225 Spring alley; Third district, Geo Venn; Fourth district, Oliver Fulton.

Thirteenth ward—First district, E. K. King, 242 Center avenue; Second district, Thos. McMurray; Third district, Robert Roy.

Fourteenth ward—First district, John W. Jones, Ann street, near Madison; Second district, Nelson Davis, Gazzam, near Soho; Third district, Wm. M. Murray, Fifth and Oakland avenues; Fourth district, vacancy; Fifth district, Geo. A. Grier, Short avenue near Fifth.

Fifteenth ward—First district, Henry Upperman, Penn avenue and Thirty-third street; Second district, Frank Hutchins; Third district, Philip Meyer, Butler, near Thirty-ninth street.

Sixteenth ward—First district, John Gallagher; Second district, B. Loughrey, Thirty-ninth and Howley street; Third district, Leonard Allenbright; Fourth district, F. L. Guth; Fifth district, Philip Puder.

Seventeenth ward—First district, John Bailey, 4 Forty-third and a half street; Second district, John Clifton, Forty-second, between Penn and Butler; Third district, Miles U. English; Fourth district, H. C. Starr.

Eighteenth ward—M. W. Feeley, Butler street.

Nineteenth ward—First district, J. L. Brown, Broad street; Second district, John Dilworthland, Ross street; Third district, Jacob Hershey, Brankstown avenue.

Twentieth ward—Dr. F. Bese, Penn avenue, near Eleanor; Second district, John Davis; Third district, O. H. Ryall.

Twenty-first ward—First district, Wm Sprague, Samuel M. James; Second district, Isaac A. McMinn, Lincoln avenue; Third district, James C. Cooper, Homewood.

Twenty-second ward—First district, G. W. Porter, Park Place; Second district, J. Porter, Park Place.

Twenty-third ward—First district, James Lawson, Second avenue; Second district, Wm Wylie, Hazlewood.

Twenty-fourth ward—First district, Joseph Moore, Carbon street; Second district, vacancy.

Twenty-fifth ward—First district, James McRoberts, 2520 Carson street; Second district, Robert Pitcairn; Third district, Thomas Hall, David Shephard, 60 Twenty-seventh street.

Twenty-sixth ward—First district, J. A. Jarrett, 1767 Wharton street; Second district, James McE. Wilcox, 1765 Mary street; Third district, D. Heinwin, 11 Sidney street; Fourth district, Thomas M. Stewart, 135 Twentieth street.

Twenty-seventh ward—First district, William Shindle, Pius street; Second district, John Davis, 1115 Neville avenue.

Twenty-eighth ward—First district, William Barr, 25 Fourteenth street; Second district, F. X. Pauline, 122 Washington street; Third district, Jacob Warcham.

Twenty-ninth ward—First district, Henry H. Doyle, 258 Bingham street; second district, vacancy.

Thirtieth ward—First district, W. H. Morgan, 231 Carson street; second district, William R. Richards, 364 Carson street.

Thirty-first ward—William Strobel, Washington avenue.

Thirty-second ward—First district, William Mensinger, second district, John McGinlis, Herbine and Sycamore streets.

Thirty-third ward—Patrick Laughran.

Thirty-fourth ward—Michael Shannon.

Thirty-fifth ward—First district, William Bond, Virginia street; second district, George Vaughn, Sawmill Run.

Thirty-sixth ward—First district, John D. Hedgens, second district, Thomas A. Scott, Walnut street.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward, at large—W. H. Rapp.

Second ward—First district, John C. McClelland, 73 North avenue; Second district, Julius Kaye; Third district, Theodore Clark, 67 Jefferson street; Fourth district, Samuel Woods, 23 Samson street.

Third ward—First district, John Bowland, 164 Federal street; Second district, John Aiken, 16 Carlisle alley; Third district, William A. Ray, 16 Lake street; Fourth district, Henry Bork, 101 East street; Fifth district, Frank Bahn.

Fourth ward—John Armstrong, 195 Jackson street; Second district, William Graff, 21 Avery street; Third district, Victor Auth, Fourth district, J. A. Fitzel, 4 Chestnut street.

Fifth ward—